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plain figures.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.
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The Daily Colonist

**\$6.50 Per Ton
Household Coal**
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100 Government Street • Phone 88

VOL. XCI., NO. 12.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

A Merry
Christmas
to All.

Challoner & Mitchell

Wishing
You All
A Merry
Christmas

DIXI H. ROSS & Co., CASH CROTERS

The only Grocers not in a combine.

Christmas Presents

Carvers and Carving Sets in Great Variety;
also Gem & Rollman Mince Meat Choppers.

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

82 and 84 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Mirrors and Frames for Xmas Presents

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

Pure and Wholesome. Old and Mellow.

IF YOU WANT A WEE DRAPPIE

"CALEDONIAN"

O'WHISKY, TRY

"Caledonian"

HOW EASY CAN THE BOY BREEZE

CEMENT THE QUARELS

IS "CALEDONIAN"

IT'S "CALEDONIAN"

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd., Pacific Coast Agents

THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS

DEWAR'S
OLD HIGHLAND

Hudson's Bay Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR B.C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Water Lots For Sale

Two Lots in Inner Harbor, 140 Feet Frontage, Deep Water.

E. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 Government Street.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

WHEAT FLAKES

Put up in 2-lb. packages.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

TRADE MARK
B&K
REGISTERED.

War Was Near At One Time

An Incident of Supposed Land-
ing of Japanese at
Masampho.

When War was Averted by a
Hailbreath... Russians Still
Massing.

Many Trains Running Daily to
Mass Russians on Korean
Border.

According to advices received by the steamer Olympia, which arrived yesterday from the Orient an accident which happened to a Russian warship during October last prevented the threatened war in the Orient from being started some weeks ago. It was on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese squadron to Masampho—the occasion of the alarm at Port Arthur consequent to that action and the hurried rush of Russian warships to the Korean port to find the Japanese at anchor there. As will be remembered cables at that time told of the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea, and subsequent denials were telegraphed by the Japanese officials, who said that the reports had originated by the sending of garrisons to Korea to guard telegraph lines. And then all was silent.

A correspondent though now tells of the clever ruse which was then carried out by the Japanese to test the Russian interest vis-a-vis Japan. The arrival of the warships of Japan at Masampho was not an occupation, nor was it to land troops in force, as then cabinet—not more than a clever ruse, which had not been for an accident to one of the Russian vessels would have precipitated war between Russia and Japan. What really happened, according to a correspondent, is that a Japanese squadron, apparently conveying a number of transports sailed into Masampho. To all intents and purposes it seemed as though the landing of a large Japanese force was intended, but in reality there were only one or two colliers with these transports. Before the expedition started, though, the Japanese allowed rumors of an intended landing of troops to leak out, and those were soon cabled to the outside world. Correspondents at Port Arthur have told of these rumors occasioned there of the hurried departure of the Russian fleet and of the belief of every Russian in the vicinity that war was a matter of hours.

And it might have been had not an unforeseen accident happened on board one of the Russian warships, the nature of which was not stated. Had it not been for this occurrence, says a Japanese correspondent, the Russian vice admiral would doubtless have sunk the Japanese transports and war commenced.

Advices from Pekin and North China tell of the continual rush of Russian troops to the borders of Korea and into Southern Manchuria from Europe. The correspondent of the Jiji at Pekin tells of the 112th, 117th, 118th, 119th and 120th regiments and 150th regiments numbering in all 17,000 men, and are on their way toward the beginning of December. Reinforcements were being rushed southward in Manchuria at the rate of from twenty to twenty-eight railway carriages twice a day. At Liaotung some of the reinforcements were being arbitrarily quartered in the Chinese temples and mercantile houses, which caused great suffering and indignation amongst the Chinese.

TO SUCH VILE USES.

Boston Mayor Stops a Poultry Exhibition in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Dec. 24.—Permission to use Faneuil hall for an exhibition of poultry was denied by Mayor Collins today in a message to the board of aldermen, which had granted the privilege to the New England Light Brahama Club. "I regard such use of Faneuil hall as illegitimate and substantially a profanation," wrote the mayor. "The hall is a resort of all patriotic visitors who come to Boston, and its use for a poultry exhibition of any kind is ridiculous and contaminates its sacred memories."

**News of The
Army And Navy**

H. M. S. Bonaventure Bringing
Out Extra Ratings to the
Pacific Station.

Major Lotbiniere Doing Splendid
Service in Campaign Against
Mad Mullah.

From Our Own Correspondent.

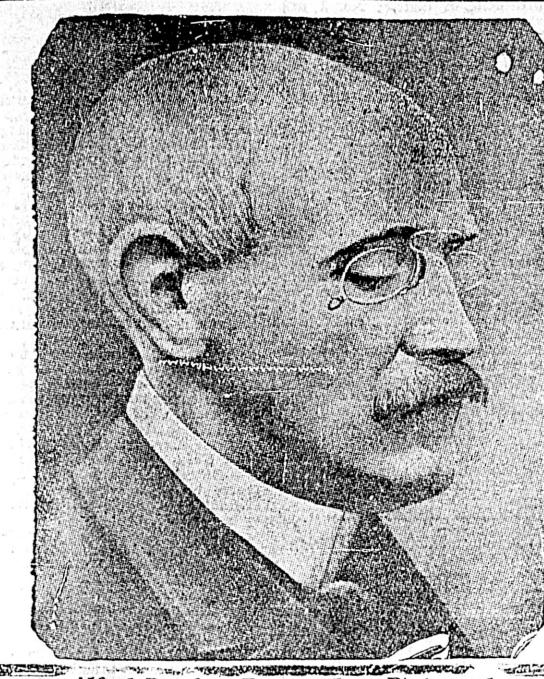
London, Dec. 24.—(Special)—Second Lieutenant V. M. Allen, 83rd company R. G. A., which leaves Esquimalt for Hong Kong on Monday, has just been promoted lieutenant.

H. M. S. Bonaventure, Captain R. G. Fraser, takes out some extra ratings to the Pacific station in relieving H. M. S. Amphion.

When the Somanian mail left Major Joly de Lotbiniere was doing splendid service in the operations against the so-called Mad Mullah.

It appears that another pattern cap is to be experimented with, so that there is a chance of Tommy Atkins getting rid of the hideous headgear he has now to wear. It is the fact that the introduction of the beanie thing has militated against recruiting.

When Lord Roberts' well-intended but ill-conceived order for no recruits to be enlisted without a good "character" was promulgated, disaster was prophesied, and that prophecy has been fully confirmed. It was pointed out at the time that many of the best class of men, those who from perfectly legal reasons did not wish to advertise to the world that they contemplated service in the army, were kept out by it, and the regulation did not prove much of a barrier to this show. A new order has now turned over on them at Colwell by a snowplough running off the track and pulling the engine with it.



Alfred Dreyfus, From a Late Photograph.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Dreyfus commission today unanimously recommended a revision of the case by the criminal branch of the court of cassation. The court will assemble next month to hear the case.

Wirings From Winnipeg City

Hon. T. M. Daly Appointed Police
Magistrate in Succession to
G. W. Baker.

Suicide in Insane Asylum...
Street Car Company's Xmas
Gift.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Hon. T. M. Daly, K. C., formerly Dominion minister of the interior, has been appointed police magistrate for Winnipeg, succeeding C. W. Baker, who has been dismissed.

T. J. Prescott committed suicide by hanging today in the asylum for insane at Seikirk. He was a married man and formerly resided in Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Electric Street Rail company today presented all its employees with a five per cent. bonus on the money received by each employee during the year.

At a wedding party last night at M. McKay's, nine miles north of Brandon, dancing caused a lamp to fall off a piano and explode, setting fire to the room, which was completely burned, including the piano and three violins. The damage was about \$400. One man was slightly burned about the hands and face.

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HOLIDAY TRADE AT NANAIMO CITY

Merchants Did a Good Business
And Satisfied With the Sea-
son's Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 24.—Although one hears here and there complaints from business men that it is a "quiet Christmas," the merchants as a whole seem satisfied with the results of their efforts to attract the season's trade. Better and more varied stocks were never shown in Nanaimo than have been seen this year, and the goods have certainly moved off the shelves in large quantities. Among the grocers there has been considerable rivalry in the matter of display, but the usual Christmas contest among the butchers has had to be abandoned this year because of the very mild weather. It is an actual fact that last night a grocer allowed thirty sacks of potatoes to remain out of doors until morning confident that even two days before Christmas frost would not attack them in this genial climate. Tomorrow's programme includes the usual services at the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches in the morning, and Christmas trees and entertainments at the evangelical churches in the evening. A hockey match in the afternoon is the only outdoor attraction.

The Liberal Association of Chemainus has sent an endorsement to Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., Mr. Smith's collection of these is growing immensely.

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Henry Rawlinson, a resident of Nanaimo for the last seventeen years. The deceased lady, who was highly respected and who leaves a number of relatives here, was 60 years of age.

The local Woman's Hospital Auxiliary has arranged to open the new ward dedicated to the late Mr. John Pawson, on New Year's day. Invitations have been issued to a number of representative people to be present.

The Agricultural Society is anxious to raise a fund for the improvement of the grounds recently presented by Mr. James Dunsmuir. It is possible that a scheme will be adopted by which members will be created on payment of a fee of \$10 or \$12.

—

FIREMAN AND ENGINEER DEAD.

Barrie, Ont., Dec. 24.—John Glassford, engineer, and James Patton, fireman, were the result of a terrible scalding received from escaping steam from their engine, which had been turned over on them at Colwell by a snowplough running off the track and pulling the engine with it.

—

C. P. R. CHANGES.

W. Leonard Will be Assigned to New Duties.

Montreal, Dec. 24.—(Special)—It is said that W. Leonard, who has been assistant to the general manager of the Canadian Pacific lines in the West, is likely to be assigned to other duties in consequence of the appointment of Wm. W. Egeria as second vice-president to president at Winnipeg. Mr. McNeilly decided to say any more than was contained in the official circular that the idea of the arrangement was with the recruiting sergeant.

Whilst in winter quarters at Esquimalt the staff of H. M. S. Egeria will work out the surveys made in the last summer.

Sixty Four Wreck Victims

Fatalities in Railroad Accident
at Connellsburg Reach Large
Number.

Unfortunate Were Scalded to
Death By the Escaping
Steam.

Heroic Action of one Man Re-
sults in the Saving of Many
Lives.

Pittsburg, Dec. 24.—The latest re-
ports from Connellsburg place the total
number of dead in the train wreck at
sixty-four.

Superintendent B. W. Duer, of the
Pittsburg division of the Baltimore &
Ohio railroad, says sixty persons were
killed in last night's wreck, while some
reports sixty-four.

"The sixty persons who lost their
lives last night," said Superintendent
Duer, "were scalped to death by escap-
ing steam. If the dome of the engine
had not broken probably not more than
two or three persons would have been
killed. The damage to the railroad's
property was comparatively slight con-
sidering the great loss of life."

When asked if there would be any in-
vestigation on the part of the railroad
officials, Supt. D. W. Duer said: "I
don't think an investigation is all
that is necessary. Pointing to half a dozen
heavy timbers under the dining coach,
he said: "There is the cause of it. A
west-bound freight has dropped those
timbers on the track, and proceeded un-
conscious of the trouble it had left be-
hind."

Never were more terrible scenes wit-
nessed than those about the wreck. The
steam from the cars filled the air. Many
of the stricken people climbing out of
the windows ran wildly screaming in
delirium. Others were caught in their
wanderings and cared for. One man, after
rushing into the woods came back
again, went into the baggage car of the
train, and sat down, saying: "My God." The
next instant he dropped over dead. There was not a
scar upon him. He had inhaled the
steam.

A story of courage and heroism sel-
dom equalled is told of Benjamin
Nichols, steward on the dining car.
When the engine dragged the train
whirling sideways along the road, Nichols
was in the dining car. He was bat-
tered from one side to the other of
the car. It was on the end of the
train, and Nichols and others in that
car were not injured. When the car
came to a stop Nichols helped the
other passengers to get out, and
toward the smoke, which was reduced
to twisted iron and splinters. The
crash had torn the escape valve from
the top of the engine, and the steam
was shooting in the air upon the strug-
gling mass of humanity. Taking off
his coat he tore it into shreds, plashed
the pipe and shut off the steam. Tem-
porary relief had been given the
sufferers, but Nichols was not done.
Climbing through a broken window, he
leaped into the dark car, which was
filled with suffocating steam. The
screams of the injured made it confus-
ing what to do. Picking up the first
human form at hand, Nichols carried
it out in the open, and then once more
entered the car. By this time other
of the victims were handed out. At
this point the steward was compelled to
leap to the ground, being exhausted and
overcome by the heat and steam. Other
employees entered and continued the
work of rescue. They were soon re-
joined by Nichols. For hours the work
continued, it being difficult even with
the aid of the wreck crew. Many of
the victims were wedged between
heavy timbers, and it was four o'clock before
all the injured had been removed.

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FIRE AT HALL MINES SMELTER

Overheated Stove Causes a
Small Blaze But Will Not
Stop Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 24.—A fire oc-
curred this morning at 4:30 in the Hall
mines smelter, originating from an over-
heated stove in the drying shed. The
fire spread to the bunking house and an
empty ore car, but was stopped when

the fire was put out.

Christmas in Merry England

London Presents Usual Desert-
ed Appearance at Holiday
Time of Year.

King Edward Institutes Changed
Methods of Royal Enter-
tainments.

London, Dec. 24.—Britain's metropolis presents the deserted appearance usual on Christmas eve. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of the court have gone to the country. Emulating the royal example the aristocratic families as well as the "trumper" and all sorts and conditions of people have gone to their country homes where Christmas will be celebrated in the old-fashioned English style.

Everything will be devoted to the distribution of gifts from the royal Christmas tree to which all the servants and work people of the estate have been invited. King Edward has abolished several of the customs which existed during the reign of Queen Victoria. Her late Majesty always had the plum pudding made at Windsor castle, from which it was distributed to the other royal residences. Now the Windsor Castle kitchens are practically shut up and the roast of beef which always formed such a picturesque feature of Queen Victoria's table is no longer in evidence, while the historic plum pudding and the huge game pie and boar's head are prepared and consumed only at Sandringham.

The Duchesses Marlborough and Roxburgh are also away for the Christmas holidays. The former as the guest of Earl and Countess Howe at Gosport and the latter with the Duke at their seat, near Dunbar, Scotland. The Duchess of Manchester is with her husband in Ireland.

Joseph Chamberlain will spend Christmas at his home in Highbury, while Premier Balfour will be with his sister in Scotland.

Lord Rosebery will spend the holidays in Edinburgh.

The Christmas holidays will be followed by several festivals, the most notable of which will be held at Chelmsford, where the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will give an elaborate entertainment, which will be attended by King Edward and Queen Alexandra January 4th.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Weekly Survey of Business
Throughout the Broad
Dominion.

Reviewed Activity at Pacific
Coast Points and Cash
Sales Increased.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Bradstreet's trade review says: Wholesale trade at Montreal is quiet, as is usual at this time of the year. The traders have been arriving home from their routes, and as retailers have been busy with the holiday trade, they have not been sending in many mail orders. The wholesale trade have, through the active demand for holiday goods, effected good clearances in stocks. Prices of domestic and foreign staples continue fair. The seasons trade is practically over now at this time, and not much activity in general business is looked for until the turn of the year. The sales of holiday goods have been very satisfactory this year. The seasons trade has gone over last season. Retail business has been very active the past two weeks, and it is expected the effect on payments will be good. Stocks of spring goods carried over by retailers from last season were not heavy and renewed activity along the line of trade.

In wholesale circles at Quebec there has been many orders received from country traders. The Christmas demand shows a slight falling off from that of preceding years, but, as a rule, the volume of trade is considered satisfactory. In some quarters collections are reported slow, and are not likely to improve until after the holiday season. The shoe factories are all working, and the outlook is favorable.

Trade at the Pacific Coast, as reported by Bradstreet's, is active. The holiday trade, as well as the inquiry for seasonable staple goods, has been large. The cash business has shown expansion. The outlook for business the coming month is bright.

The cold weather at Winnipeg has continued to stimulate the demand for heavy goods, and the holiday business has been better than in previous years. Stocks in wholesale hands have been well reduced owing to the large demand through the province for staple goods.

Wholesale trade at Hamilton up to the middle of this week, was quite active. The combined inquiry of the holidays and for spring goods, as reported to Bradstreet's, was brisk. As a rule the demand for spring goods does not show much activity during the progress of holiday trade, but the orders during this period in the season were liberal owing to the recent advances in staple goods. Trade the past few months has been good, cash sales show a good increase, and the situation generally is satisfactory.

Business at London has been active. Retailers have made large sales of holiday goods, and are prepared to order liberally for the coming season. Payments are expected to show a big improvement the next two weeks. Prices are firmly held.

The volume of business in connection with the holiday trade at Ottawa this season has been large. Business of the closing weeks of the year has given great satisfaction. Prices are firm in all departments.

FOREMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Hamilton, Dec. 24.—Samuel Stevenson, night foreman of the Hamilton Iron & Steel Company, a native of Youngstown, O., having only come to Hamilton from that city three days ago, was crushed to death by the roll yesterday.

MARTELL'S THREE STAR

BRANDY

AT ALL BARS
AND RESTAURANTS.

OF ALL WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Chatham, Dec. 24.—Mrs. John Jacques of Fargo about seven miles from here was burned to death while in the house. It is supposed she fell with a lamp in her hand, which set fire to her clothing.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK.

More United States Marines Sent Ashore at Panama.

Colon, Dec. 24.—The balance of the marines from the United States cruiser Prairie, numbering 150, were landed here today and went by train to Bas Obispo station on the Panama road.

News From the Faraway Yukon

Important Decision in Dawson Courts re Right to Renew Miner's Licence.

Business at the Custom House a Third Heavier than Was Case Last Year.

Dawson, Y. T., Dec. 11.—A judgment drawing out several fine points valuable to all who own and deal in claims, was rendered in the gold court today. The case draws out the right of a man to renew a certificate after a lapse of a month and to retain interest in the claim. The case is entitled Frank McAlpine, plaintiff, against Harry G. Engelson and E. S. Strait, defendants. The judgment follows:

"The facts in this case are as follows: The plaintiff found out in September last that Engelson, who was the owner of hill claim, the upper half, left limit, of No. 58 below Discovery. Human creek, had allowed his free miner's certificate to expire on June 25th last; he got another certificate on July 25th, but did not pay the additional fee required by section 2 to cover the month of June 25th and July 25th. On October 14th the plaintiff staked this claim, and on the 16th applied for record, but was refused. He then brought this protest against the defendant Engelson, and upon the hearing the defendant Strait asked to be made a party.

On June 10th the defendant Engelson sold a half interest in the claim to Farn and on June 24th Farn sold to the defendant Strait. Strait stated that he did not put the bill of sale on record owing to the delay caused by the difficulty of finding the witnesses to the bill of Farn, whose affidavit of execution had not been made; he was not found until the 23rd of November. They then put the bill of sale on file after paying the fee required under the regulations to cover the lapse in the defendant's (Engelson's) certificate, having discovered the lapse in his certificate within twenty days previous to the date of paying the fee.

"I am of the opinion that the defendant Strait, having complied with the last paragraph of section 7 of the regulations is entitled to hold his interest in the claim in question.

"I am also of the opinion that Engelson, having obtained another certificate on July 25th, and having obtained a renewal of the claim in question on August 6th, over two months before the plaintiff staked, the plaintiff has no right of action on account of the lapse in a former certificate.

"The protest is dismissed with costs."

While hunting near McQuesten post, Moses, a fifteen-year-old Indian, was shot in the thigh of the left leg by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had the weapon on a sled which he was pulling through the brush when the hammer was pulled back by a bramble and exploded the cartridge.

Business in the Dawson customs house is still heavier now than at the same time last year. The same is to be said of the month of November, recently closed. Collector E. S. Bushy gives the information, and is much gratified at the showing being made.

Traffic into the Forty-Mile country has so increased since the close of navigation that a second man has been appointed to handle customs affairs at Forty-Mile town. At the request of Collector Bushy of the Yukon district, with headquarters at Dawson, Major Wood, commanding the police of the territory, has appointed one of the police stationed at Forty-mile to assist Deputy Collector McLeod there.

Alex. McGuire, of the fire department, was dismissed this morning after a charge had been proven in the police court on the charge of carrying a revolver with the intention of doing damage to Peter Black. It was a case of McGuire's word against Black's.

The accused, who did not have the revolver in his possession when they had the trouble at the engine house on the Klondike December 5th.

Captain Edward Spencer, who formerly managed the properties owned by George R. Munger in this country, is described by Mr. Justice Craig, in judgments handed down yesterday, as "acting as a thief." His lordship says that Spencer certainly misappropriated the work, money and goods of Munger to his own use.

In the three cases, Golden vs. Munger, Wilson vs. Munger and Flemming vs. Munger, the defendant's evidence was taken by a commission as he is a resident of the United States. In his evidence Munger states that he had full and implicit confidence in Spencer "until the time that I discovered him to be a thief."

While his lordship would not apply that language to Spencer, he says he acted like a thief.

More men will be working on the various claims on Little Mineo, Rempart, this season than since 1899. The old creek is far from being worked out and is a steady producer.

Flour is selling at \$4.00 a sack, beef at 65 cents a pound, ham 40 cents, potatoes 15 cents, onions 20 cents, apples \$8.50 a box. Fresh ranch eggs 75 cents a dozen, oats 8 cents a pound and hay 8 cents a pound.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Cake Laxative Brutto Quinina Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to care. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

INDIAN'S HORRIBLE FATE.

Brantford, Dec. 24.—The body of an Indian named Geron, who had been found five miles from Lipton, body, beaten by carpenter, had been sent to Brantford to dispose of pigs and failing to make a sale was on the way home when the rig is supposed to have upset and pinned him beneath.

SUIT AGAINST MITCHELL.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Justice Geo. F. Lyon today denied the motion of A. D. Wales for a commission for a general examination of Thomas D. Nichols, president of district No. 1 of the Pennsylvania Mine Workers' Union. This motion was made in the action brought by Mr. Wales against President Mitchell to recover \$200,000 for suggesting the plan which Wales claims was used last year to settle the big anthracite miners' strike.

SIXTY WORKMEN.

Fear Legal Consequences of Corporate Actions and Disbands.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—By dissolving the incorporated organization known as the Franklin Union, No. 4, the striking pressfeeder here stole a march today on the Chicago Typothete, the association of employers. The pressfeeder, being incorporated, were liable to be sued at law. Judge Holdom recently fined the union \$1,500 and damage suits are now pending for many times that amount on account of a strike, which is one of the most persistent ever fought in Chicago. If the employers could have entered a judgment against the corporation, they might have been able to seize the \$1,500 in the miners' treasury. As a voluntary association the pressfeeder believe they are safe from damage suits except as individuals.

PRISONER ESCAPES.

Managed Convict Walks Off Train While Guard Sleeps.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 24.—Shackled with leg irons and attire perhaps in nothing but his night clothes, Thaddeus Parker, who is known as the alleged forger, who has been running rings around the Portland officers for weeks, walked off the westbound O. R. & W. train at 3 o'clock in the morning at Umatilla station and made his escape, while Detective Joe Day slumbered in a Pullman palace berth. The officer had retired at 9 o'clock, leaving his prisoner in charge of a negro porter, whom he had "tipped" to act as guard. The result is that the man who is said to be the cleverest manipulator of worthless checks who ever operated in this city, is as free as the air that blows about the sagebrush of the sand belt in which he is at large. Telegrams are flying in all directions, but no tidings have come from Parker.

PEOPLE IN PANIC.

London, Dec. 25.—A Russian correspondent of the Times reports a panic among the population of Gomel owing to fresh police searches and arrests of Jews.

PETROLEUM POOL.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that an international petroleum pool has been arranged between the United States, Austria and Russian interests. The arrangements will embrace a plan for increasing the export of Galician oil to Germany.

NEW CUBAN TARIFF.

Havana, Dec. 24.—The Senate today directed the finance committee to report not Monday a bill increasing by 15 per cent. the present tariffs on all imports except in the case of raw materials, the duty on which will be calculated in such a manner as will not be prejudicial to Cuban industries. This is intended to protect the treasury from lower receipts resulting from the reciprocity treaty.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 24.—The town of Settat, near Casablanca, has been attacked and pillaged and partially destroyed by the surrounding tribes. The population included many Jews.

URQUHART TORONTO'S MAYOR.

Elected by Acclamation. Howland's Papers Being Filed Too Late.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—(Special)—Mayor Urquhart was declared elected by acclamation, the paper having been filed too late.

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION.

Panama, Dec. 24.—C. Mallett, the British consul, has officially informed the junta that he has received a cablegram from the British Foreign Office to the effect that Great Britain formally recognizes the Republic of Panama.

New York, Dec. 24.—M. Bunn, Varrilla, the Panama minister to the United States, who is in this city tonight, said that he had received no official notification of the recognition of Panama by the British government. He, however, in no way discredited the statement.

Hayward, Dec. 24.—The government issued a proclamation today recognizing the Republic of Panama.

INVESTIGATING

TRAIN DISASTER.

Jury Taking Evidence to Fix Responsibility of Railroad Wreck.

CONNELLSVILLE.

Connellsville, Dec. 24.—The summing up of the results of last night's wreck of the Duquesne Limited, on the Baltimore & Ohio, eight miles west of here, shows a total of sixty-four persons dead and nine injured. Nine bodies are still unidentified.

The jury is now taking evidence as to the cause of the disaster. It has been learned that the car that dragged the timbers which wrecked the Limited, was gondola No. 3987, of the Nickel-plate road. It was loaded with hinge timbers for Newcastle, Pa.

Supt. J. F. Irwin, of the Baltimore & Ohio, declared the blame must be fastened on the parties loading the timbers on the car. His theory is that the stakes at the sides of the gondola were weak and gave way under the tension of the car when it rounded the curve.

Supt. Irwin has addressed inquiries to the starting point and the destination of the car, and will make a thorough investigation.

PRESENTS PROTEST.

Colombian Representative States Objection to United States' Course.

Washington, Dec. 24.—General Reyes, the special representative of Colombia to the United States, today presented to United States Secretary of State Hay, at his house, the protest he had prepared against the action of the United States in recognizing Panama. Later General Reyes said he expected to remain in this city until he received the answer of Secretary Hay. His protest, he expects, will be sent to congress soon after it convenes in January. General Reyes said that he deprecated warlike talk, and has endeavored to prevent an outbreak in Colombia.

On Vulture creek there is an abundance of timber for shingles, boxes and other purposes, and according to the judgment of Messrs. Baxter and Dixon this creek apparently presents many features which strongly recommend it as a "good poor man's" proposition.

Every dollar purchase entitles you to one guess how many yards of ribbon, for the Solid Gold Watch, to be given by Santa Claus on January 1, 1904. Ribbon displayed in our north window. The S. Reid Co., Limited.

Preparing To Transport Troops

Japanese Railways Warned For Conveyance of Seventy Thousand Men.

Drafting of Soldiers to Korea
Continues in a Very
Small Way.

TEACHER WANTED

Teacher for Mayne Island School.

Apply to J. W. TENNANT, Sec.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH WARD.

London, Dec. 25.—The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese railways have been ordered to be prepared to transport seventy thousand troops from the north to the south. It is understood that only those troops which are incurred to cold climates would be chosen. The correspondent says there are now forty warships in the southern waters, Japan the majority being fully equipped and ready to go to any point. These warships are continually moving about for practice. Officials everywhere, according to the correspondent, are ready to summon the reserves at a moment's notice.

The drafting of Japanese troops to Korea continues. They go in small numbers on various pretexts, but nevertheless a fairly large force is now there.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent says it is reported in Wiji that Russia intends to connect Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu river, with Liao Yang, on the Manchurian railway between Mukden and Port Arthur, with the object of bringing Kangchung within the Manchurian railway zone.

The Times' Shanghai correspondent says he learns, upon good authority, that as a result of conflicting views upon the policy and the administration of the American and Belgian interests in the Haku and Canton railway, these interests will be separated and the railway divided into two sections. The Belgians to control the northern section and the Americans the southern section.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Judge Holdom recently fined the union \$1,500 and damage suits are now pending for many times that amount on account of a strike, which is one of the most persistent ever fought in Chicago. If the employers could have entered a judgment against the corporation, they might have been able to seize the \$1,500 in the miners' treasury.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.

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CHRISTMAS.

Christmas, with all its associations, is again here and for a brief period most of us will cast off the ordinary round of routine and work and give ourselves up to the enjoyment of the delights and pleasures that are ordinarily connected with this season. It is above all a time of reunion, when many who for the remainder of the year are scattered and separated, are able again to meet together and renew those family and other associations so closely interwoven with the course of their lives. Often times there is a strain of sadness that not even the surroundings of this otherwise joyous occasion can entirely dispel, when a vacant chair, or the absence of some beloved and well remembered face and form, marks the inroads that have been made during the past year in the family circle. Yet, perhaps, such incidents only make the season more precious and those memories serve to draw still closer the ties between the survivors, as they cherish the remembrance of those who have passed away. But to the young the Christmas season is one of unalloyed delight; always great in its anticipations; leaving behind it scarcely less pleasurable reminiscences that will remain, more or less distinct, until the rolling year brings again another Christmas season. It is a poor heart that never rejoices, and there must be something wrong with the man or woman who refuse to respond to the sentiments that are associated with this season. To those whose aim is always to make the way of those around them more bright and happier, Christmas affords still greater opportunities for their kindly acts. To those less genial and sympathetic the generous associations of the period should surely appeal with such results that even to them its influences may not be entirely effaced in succeeding days. The how must be uneventful sometimes and we pity those who are utterly unable to give or receive the salutation of "a merry Christmas" with heartiness or gladness.

A MORE PEACEFUL APPEARANCE.

The latest reports from the Orient, as well as from the principal European capitals, are more favorable to the possibility of some arrangement being reached between Russia and Japan and a war thereby averted. It is apparent that both Great Britain and France have made strenuous efforts in the direction of a pacific solution of the matters in dispute. It is not improbable that the statement is correct that the British government has represented to St. Petersburg that Japan's demands are just and expressed the hope that the Czar will grant them. As we have pointed out on other occasions, Japan's demands in regard to a recognition of her paramount influence in Korea, are essential to the permanency of her policy, and the legitimate development of her commercial and industrial resources and opportunities. On the other hand, Russia can claim no necessity nor even any justification for her aggressive attitude towards Korea. It is based simply on the gigantic scheme to absorb all of Eastern Asia and preclude the possibility of that expansion of Japan to which her geographical position and the capacity and energy of both her rulers and people now permit her to aspire.

Although it would be premature to hope that the more favorable situation as indicated by our despatches today, is to be regarded as an end of the fears of war that have prevailed during the last few days, it is not unreasonable to believe that the British Government's representations may have a very important influence on the Russian diplomats. While the Anglo-Japanese alliance does not require the material aid of Great Britain unless another Power allied itself with Russia in attacking Japan, there is no doubt that the Czar will avoid, if possible, plunging into a contest in which the right, in the opinion of other and neutral powers, is on the side of Japan. Furthermore, there is little doubt that the consolidation of his possessions in the Far East is at present so incomplete that the Czar will desire to avoid hostilities now if Russia can retreat from the position taken up in her last note to Japan without the sacrifice of her national honor and prestige.

AN UNFAIR STATEMENT.

One or two of the Opposition newspapers are very unfairly stating the Government's action in regard to the Mineral Tax, by alleging that the tax has been left by it in the form of the two per cent tax on the output of the mines, only the freight and smelter charges being deducted. As a matter of fact the Government stated distinctly before the Legislature adjourned, that it intended to bring in a measure during the present session with a view of meeting the objections held by mine owners to the present tax. There is, therefore, no ground for the insinuation that the Government intends to let this impost remain as it is. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to devise a method

of taxation of mines that will make the incidence of the tax bear equitably on the varying conditions found in different mines and yet yield revenue that should be reasonably secured from this important Provincial industry.

The Conservative Convention at Victoria, N. S., passed an unanimous resolution expressing unfeigned regret at the coming severance of the relations between the constituency and Sir C. H. Tupper. The fact that he had continuously represented the constituency from 1882, the resolution said, clearly indicated the esteem in which he is held by the electors of the county.

Great Britain's "little war" in Somaliland appears to be progressing satisfactorily, although the fact that it has proved to be much more costly and tedious than it was expected to be, has to be considered. The defeat by General Egerton of a force of Dervishes much superior in numbers to his own command, is only another instance of the manner in which native troops, drilled and commanded by British officers, can be brought to withstand successfully large bodies of an enemy, which, without such training, they could not be induced to face.

The Japanese Government is ever on the alert to profit by the experience and methods of other states. In this it differs widely from its conservative and unprogressive neighbor at Pekin. A Japanese left Vancouver recently for home, having completed a mission from his Government to make a special study of the artificial propagation of fish, as well as of our fisheries. It is probable that hatcheries will be established on the northern coast of the Island of Japan. Should the Government not take it up as a public work, private enterprise will probably engage in it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DR. TELFORD'S REPLY.

Sir.—With reference to the statement made by Mr. A. H. B. MacGowan in the legislature and elsewhere, reflecting very seriously upon myself, and which may have made a false impression in certain quarters, allow me the privileges of your paper to briefly reply. I had deep sympathy for him in his loss, and thought that would enable him to comprehend the facts in their true light. On account of the publicity his remarks have gained, especially those made in the provincial legislature, which were in part published in the daily press, and at the request of my friends, who have urged me from the first to make public the facts, I reluctantly reply.

Medical men are slow to rise in self-defence. Abuse and praise are our common inheritance and give us little trouble; so as long as Mr. MacGowan continued to talk in his unreasonable manner, it carried with it own condemnation, and gave us little concern. I would not have desired to reply more had he not carried it into the domain of politics with the vain hope of gaining a cowardly advantage.

Why did Mr. MacGowan not call for a post-mortem examination or a coroner's inquest in connection with the case referred to? Why did he not endeavor to obtain the facts of the case. The truth is he has jumped at conclusions, while ignorant of the fundamental facts in connection with the case. He has gone down to the capital and taken advantage of the protection given a member of the legislature to make remarks which were absolutely false. He has said, talked to the public, and finally endeavored to persuade him to be reasonable. They asked me to attend the funeral to show the public that no hard feelings existed. I have absolutely nothing to cover up and invite the fullest inquiry. A detailed history was kept of the case by trained nurses from first to last. This history is in my possession, and may be perused by any person desiring to know the facts. It contains the minutes details of treatment and shows how persistently my patient and I endeavored to combat the consultants' endeavor to do so. One would have thought that when the second operation demonstrated that the abdominal cavity did not contain a drop of pus that Mr. MacGowan would have been satisfied; but no, all he seems capable of appreciating is that the deceased was and is not. No person sympathizes with Mr. MacGowan and family in their bereavement more than I, but great as the loss is, it should not eliminate discretion. Four doctors were present during the operation besides myself, and during the complicated work at its close on the thoroughness of my work. During the last two days of his illness five doctors besides myself saw him, and we did all that human skill could do to save him.

For the benefit of those who wish to inquire, I will give the names of the above doctors: Present during the operation, Doctors Hall, McHines, McQueen and W. B. McKechnie; present in consultation, Doctors Hall, Davie, Burnett and Munro.

If Mr. MacGowan wishes a fair and just inquiry, why not get the opinions of these men. They are the only parties competent to express an opinion. If the decisions of the medical men associated with the case are not trustworthy why not have the evidence laid before our provincial judges. At least for is British justice. This is the first and only death I have ever had in connection with an operation. If Mr. MacGowan can find any surgeon who has done the amount of work I have without a single death, I would be pleased to know of it. He referred to the sanitarium in Vancouver as a slaughter house. I will leave the public to judge from the following facts whether it is worthy of such a name. Two hundred patients have been admitted to Burrard Sanitarium since its opening ten months ago, and out of the total number we have only four deaths to report. One from spinal meningitis, two from cancer of the stomach and one in the case in point. A death rate of two per cent, and yet he designates our institution a slaughter house. What epithet, then, could he find severe enough to denounce the other hospitals of the province whose death rate doubles and trebles that of the sanitarium? The death rate at the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, was 7.29 per cent last year and the preceding year was 8.45 per cent. Would he designate that institution a slaughter house? I think not, unless he was guarded within the sacred walls of the legislative hall. The medical and surgical state of the Jubilee hospital, Victoria, is absolutely beyond question, and that hospital stands recognized as one of the leading institutions in America. The death rate in the finest equipped hospital in Canada today, that of the Royal Victoria, Montreal, averages 5 per cent per annum. In the face of these facts, surely, Mr. MacGowan will be man enough to retract his statements and make a public apology. The Burrard Sanitarium has flourished beyond our most sanguine expectations in spite of his gross, somewhat hysterical misrepresentations. The public of Vancouver have paid no attention to this man's remarks, nor yet will the legislature when they have learned the truth. The most ardent supporters are to be found among the patients who have partaken of its benefits.

With reference to Mr. MacGowan's statements regarding my work in Chemainus, and in which he made serious corrections I will now reply. I am glad he referred to my work in Chemainus, for that gentleman will take the trouble to look up the records of Chemainus General Hospital during my last

year in charge, he will find that the death rate was only 1 1/4 per cent.

I would like Mr. MacGowan to send statistics in the province to approach that standard. Let me state a few facts. During my three years in charge of the hospital and work at Chemainus, I did not lose a single case through an operation, although I have been forced to attempt the severest of operations, with only nurses to assist. 75 patients were treated in Chemainus General Hospital during my last year in charge, with only a single death, and that death was due to a serious accident, following typhoid fever, in which no operation was performed. I think that even Mr. MacGowan will admit that a good record, especially when he considers the class of injuries we get from saw mills and logging camps. Chemainus General Hospital was opened six months after I began practice there, and not a single patient requiring an operation left the district while I was in charge. Every one of them was operated upon by me, and several from outside of the district, and all without a single fatality. Surely Mr. MacGowan will admit that a good record. When I resigned my charge there, the following resolution was voted upon at the general meeting and carried, as it states itself, unanimously and applauds:

"RESOLUTION.
"Chemainus, B.C., Feb. 12, '02.
"Robt. Telford, Esq., M.D.
"City."

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in informing you that at the regular annual meeting of the Chemainus General Hospital the following resolution, proposed by Dr. T. R. Elliott, seconded by Mr. John Kenzies, and carried unanimously with great applause:

"That the members of this corporation hereby express their high approval of the services that you have rendered the hospital and community among us and to tender you (as you have resigned your position here) their best wishes for your success in whatever field you may in future work."

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) LEWIS G. HILL, "Secretary."

The above resolution was moved and seconded by two of the directors of the Chemainus General Hospital and spoken to by a third, who enlivened me to the utmost for my efficient work. By the way, two former directors of Chemainus hospital are now residents of Vancouver, and for the convenience of those who desire the information, I will give their addresses: Mr. H. A. Hamel, who was storekeeper in Chemainus during my residence there and now has charge of Mr. DesBrisay's store in Mount Pleasant. Mr. W. H. Higgins, of McMillen street, president of the B. C. Loggers' Association.

He referred to a patient I operated upon in Chemainus, and said that I had destroyed the arm, removed before Dr. Frank Hall had a chance to see it. This is an absolute falsehood. The arm was removed through the night to save the man's life, with his full consent. We telegraphed to Victoria for doctors, but could not get an enough to bring them up. We telephoned to Duncan but could not get a doctor there. The arm had been smashed to the elbow between rollers; spreading gauze had set in and was fast approaching the body. The patient waited at our delay in attempting to secure another doctor, and said that he did not want any other doctor but to go ahead. Two or three more hours would have allowed the disease to enter the body and then all hope was gone. I knew what it meant to attempt such a severe operation alone. The man's life and my reputation were pitted against each other. I risked my reputation and life to eradicate the disease from the body, and to save the man, and Mr. Elliott, who had a similar illness again if put in the same position, I know of three leading surgeons in Ontario who have lost their lives during the past six years in their endeavors to save cases of a similar nature. We wish all a merry Christmas and many of them.

Medical men are slow to rise in self-defence. Abuse and praise are our common inheritance and give us little trouble; so as long as Mr. MacGowan continued to talk in his unreasonable manner, it carried with it own condemnation, and gave us little concern. I would not have desired to reply more had he not carried it into the domain of politics with the vain hope of gaining a cowardly advantage.

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dollar a year and further determine that A. C. workingmen shall not lose their deserved equal rights. Now I await Sanach, Dec. 22, 1903.

CORRECTION.

Sir.—Will you kindly correct a slight error in my letter published in today's issue of the Colonist. It is to the effect that "the soft-voiced birds cannot be very successfully kept in captivity." I intended to say that they can be very successfully kept, etc., etc. I thank you in advance for your courtesy in correcting this.

W. J. DUNCALFE.
Victoria West, Dec. 23, 1903.

"The Colonist's"

FIRST EDITORIAL
ON CHRISTMAS

Following is the first editorial on Christmas ever appearing in the Colonist. It was published in the Colonist of December 25, 1858, and was penned by the late Hon. Amor De Cosmos:

Christians.—What a host of pleasant thoughts the mind calls up at the mention of the word Christmas! From age to age it has been a season for religious exercise and rational enjoyment. From the cradle to the grave Christmas always presents pictures of family reunions, social endearments and universal festivity. It is the season when the benevolent always remember the needy; the old wardrobe becomes warm and neat; the scanty table partakes of the dainties; the sick and distressed are comforted; the rich and poor enjoy together the bounties of a generous Providence. The tall church-tower gives forth its merry peal calling alights to worship and to enjoyment. Friendship and love take the place of enmity and estrangement. The fountains of good-feelings flow and every face beams with gladness. The pratling infant toying with its first gift; the grey-haired parent invoking a blessing on all around; the friendly visitor exchanging kind wishes; the grateful poor offering heart-felt thanks; are pictures familiar to us all, rendering Christmas an heirloom ever to be prized.

May the old and new pioneers enjoy the day in that cosmopolitan spirit which will render the Christmas of '58 ever memorable in this distant outpost of civilization. We wish all a merry Christmas and many of them.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Enquiries are being made by the provincial press as to any relatives of the late Charles H. Hall, of Victoria, who was missing on the beach near Sooke last summer. The body was found some months after by J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo, and although badly decomposed, was identified by the clothing and scarf pin worn by the deceased. The revolver with which he shot himself, was a mass of rust with the revolver of the late owner still remaining in it. The body was found in the hole in the soft soil left by the gun when it was being fired and the corresponding aperture in the front of the skull told the story of his death. A photo of the deceased, with the scarf pin and other articles found on him are now at the office of the provincial police in Nelson, where any one who knows anything of the relatives should call. Nelson News.

Wedding bells chimed merrily in Trail last night for the nuptials of Miss Sophia Henna, daughter of Frank Henna, a mining man, and William Joan Devitt, city clerk and police chief of the Smithean church. The event took place at the Anglican church, and was the occasion of a marked manifestation of interest on the part of citizens. Much interest had been taken in the effort had been made to have the ceremony quietly performed, but at 8 o'clock, when the wedding march pealed out, the sacred edifice was crowded—Rexland Author.

A terrible explosion, resembling that of last spring, occurred at Michel on Tuesday evening in the last row of houses across the creek. A slave named Pollenck was warming several sticks of dynamite on the oven when an explosion occurred, instantly wrecking the house and burying the inmates in the debris. Six people were injured, one probably fatally, and the great wonder is that several were not killed instantly. Pollenck escaped with slight scratches, but his hearing is destroyed. The lady of the house, who was sitting in a rocking chair in the same room, was uninjured. Injuries by rocks falling on her feet. Her husband was found in the corner of the room under a pile of debris. It may not recover. The husband, who was also in the room, is hurt in one shoulder and is deaf.—Fernie Free Press.

At 10 o'clock last night, a building in the 10th street, Victoria, exploded, killing a man, and wounding another.

Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, of 10th and 10th, were killed. The explosion was caused by a gas leak.

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French Hair Brushes!

We have to hand a fine assortment of
MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, LADIES' HAIR BRUSHES,
Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Etc.
Any of which would prove suitable for Xmas Presents. We deliver to any
part of the city.

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Ebony Mirrors,
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Ebony Cloth Brushes,
Ebony Dressing Cases

A full line of high grade Perfumes put
up in newest styles suitable for holiday
presents.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.
Clarence Block.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Heating Stoves—own make—all sizes,
at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-
side.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A new display of Pictures is being
exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five
Sisters' Block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

Letts' Diaries at Hibben's.

We Write
BONDS
Of All Kinds.
HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Surgeon on Empress.—Dr. Gardner
who has just resigned the position of
surgeon to the R. M. S. Empress of
India has left for the East. He is suc-
ceeded by Dr. F. B. Carron, of Brock-
ville, Ont., who is an old McGill stu-
dent, who has been surgeon on several
Atlantic liners, where he proved highly
popular with both passengers and ship-
mates.

Basketball on Saturday.—Tomorrow
afternoon the Nanaimo basketball team
will arrive in the city and play an inter-
city match with the Victoria West team
at the Drill hall in the evening. The
Victoria West team have been very suc-
cessful so far, and should give the Na-
naimo team a hard fight. The game
will be the extra attraction of the Drill
hall concert. The game will start at
9:30.

Municipal Candidates.—Dr. G. L.
Milne has announced his intention of
standing as a candidate for alderman in
the interests of South Ward at the
approaching municipal elections. Wm.
Wilson is a candidate for alderman in
the same ward, the list for which is as-
suming extensive proportions. A requisition
is being signed requesting John
Macmillan to become a candidate for
the mayoralty.

The Police Court.—In the police
court yesterday morning several Chinese
who were charged with overrunning
chickens in wicker baskets at the street
sides in Chinatown were fined \$5 and
costs. The Chinese were presented and
called to the poultry at the instance of
the S. P. C. A. A woman of the re-
stricted district was fined \$50 and costs,
with the option of three months' im-
prisonment, and a vagrant who was
summoned did not appear. A warrant
was issued for his arrest.

Regimental Smokers.—At the A. O. U.
W. hall on Friday, January 1st, the
members of the 5th Regiment, C. A.,
will give a smoker. An energetic com-
mittee have the preparations well in
hand, and promise a very successful
affair. The committee hope all mem-
bers will be present and avail them-
selves of this promised treat. The af-
fair will be an entirely regimental one,
and members will be required to attend in
uniform.

Model of Launch.—Robert Hutchison,
the well-known electrician, is exhibiting
in the window of Messrs. T. N. Hib-
ben & Co.'s store, Government street,
the world's model of steam launch
designed and built by him some time
ago. Pictures of this product of Mr.
Hutchison's skill have been exhibited
and favorably commented on, in Lon-
don, England, and other points. It won
the bronze medal at the local exhibition
of 1901.

Victorian Selected.—Miss Isabel Turn-
er, formerly a nurse in one of the city's
hospitals, has been chosen by the Van-
couver hospital board to succeed Miss
Clendinning as lady superintendent of
the Terminal City institution. The an-
nouncement dates from January 1st, 1904.
Miss Turner is a graduate of the Ter-
minal hospital nursing course, 1892, where she acted as head nurse
for twelve months. She also bears the
highest recommendations from Doctors
Jones and Davie, of this city.

The New Zealanders.—The New Zea-
landers who recently gave a series of
enjoyable recitals in this city have been
received with much favor in the country
districts, large and enthusiastic
audiences greeting them nightly. Mr.
Rawei will preach at the Centennial
and West Victoria Methodist churches
on Sunday, December 27th. On Mon-
day night Mr. and Mrs. Rawei will give
a farewell recital at the Metropolitan
Methodist church. New and novel items,
descriptive of Maoriland and its pictur-
esque people, will be introduced.

Dawson Man Dead.—Telegraphic ad-
vices from San Francisco indicate of
Death of Mr. Robert Chisholm of
Dawson. Mr. Chisholm was president
of the Yukon Hardware Company of
Dawson, and was well known in Victoria,
Vancouver and New Westminster,
having formerly been connected with the
Cunningham Hardware Company, of
New Westminster. When he first went
North it was as Dawson manager of the
McLennan, McFeely & Co.'s branch
in that city. The deceased came out
in October and went to San Francisco
with his wife, she being unable to endure
the rigors of the Arctic winter. He
contracted pneumonia and was ill but
a few days.

Patent Report.—Below is a list of
patents granted to foreigners by the
Canadian government through the
agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion,
patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada,
and Harnett, D. C.: No. 83,612; Harnett,
St. Etienne, Le Marais (Loire, France), process of casting steel
ingots; \$3,655; Gustav Tuschel, Odessa,
Russia, quick varnish composition; \$3,
768; T. H. Hoeton & R. Meldrum, Kent,
England, process for the manufacture
or production of asbestos mill-board
etc.; \$3,540; Charles C. Van
der Valk, Voorburg, Holland, gold wash-
ing machine; \$3,979; Arthur Krebs,
Paris, France, oil engine; \$3,979; Henry
Jas. Brooke, Svendborg, Denmark, ship's
anchors; \$4,165; Gustaf Erickson, Sol-
erelz, Sweden, internal combustion
engine; \$4,112; David Alfrén, Stockholm,
Sweden, apparatus for separating
butter from milk.

From Somenos.—A very successful
entertainment and Christmas tree was
held in the Somenos schoolhouse on
Wednesday evening last. The entertain-
ment began with a most interesting lan-
tern slide exhibition by the teacher, J.
W. H. King, B. A., who showed upwards
of 200 slides, taking his audience
by their assistance on a tour throughout
many countries. Many of the pictures
were from Mr. King's own snaps,
among which were some fine views of
the University of Indiana, of which he
is a graduate. Mr. J. N. Evans, acting
as Santa Claus, then distributed the
presents from the tree, nearly every
pupil getting something. At the close
of this, Mr. King was presented
by the pupils with very fine fountain
pens as a slight token of the very high
esteem he is held. He made a suitable
reply, after which refreshments were
served and dancing indulged in, well
nigh all night.

From Somenos.—A very successful
entertainment and Christmas tree was
held in the Somenos schoolhouse on
Wednesday evening last. The entertain-
ment began with a most interesting lan-
tern slide exhibition by the teacher, J.
W. H. King, B. A., who showed upwards
of 200 slides, taking his audience
by their assistance on a tour throughout
many countries. Many of the pictures
were from Mr. King's own snaps,
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XMAS GIFTS

Neckwear,

we would say, see our

Beautiful Showing

Exclusive Designs

in all styles from the Midget
String to the English Square,
from 25c to \$2.00

W. & J. WILSON

Clothiers, Hatters
and Furnishers
5 Government St.RISK'S
SPECIAL RESERVE★ ★ ★
SCOTCH WHISKEY

A special vatting of the cream of Old Highland Whiskies.
Matured for many years in Sherry Wood before being
bottled.

Closed Up Early.—Yesterday after-
noon most of the oilees, legal and other-
wise, closed up at an early hour, all
hands proceeding to enter heartily into
the festivities.

Contribution Acknowledged.—A des-
patch from London, dated December
17th, says: "The London Ragged School
Union has received thirty dollars from
the children of Victoria, British Colum-
bia, to provide some of the poorer
London children with a Christmas din-
ner."

Expressmen.—Last night the
express companies' men had one of the
busiest Christmas eves in their recol-
lection, delivering parcels in all quarters
of the city. The number of parcels
received this year, from all quarters
of the province and Dominion, were far
in excess of the receipts for any previous
year for quite a long period.

Jack Will Celebrate.—General levee
will be the order of the day at Esquimalt
today, and everything possible will be done to make the men feel
that in the general festivities they, too,
gallant defenders of our coasts, have
not been overlooked.

The beautiful styles of Mason &
Risch pianos recently imported by the
Hicks & Lovick Piano Company are attrac-
ting considerable attention. They are
most artistic in design, and best
of all, are musical instruments in the
highest sense of the term.

Christmas Greetings.—Christmas
greetings are extended to members of
the Fifth Regiment in the following
regimental order issued by Lieut.-Col.
Hall: "Col. Holmes, D. O. C., wishes
all members of the 5th Regiment, Cana-
dian Artillery, a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year, in which the com-
mander commanding the Fifth Regiment
heartily joins."

Christmas Tree.—The annual Christ-
mas tree entertainment in connection
with the Protestant Orphans' Home
will take place on Tuesday evening next.
The box of presents sent to the Home
by Mrs. Marr, the proprietress of the
Boomerang, will be used in connection
with other gifts to fill the tree with
good things for the children.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home.—At the
pastorate of Rev. J. A. Hicks, an "at
home" will be held today, starting at 2
o'clock. The afternoon will be devoted
to games and general social interests.
At 6 to 6:30 an old-fashioned English
dinner will be provided, and in the
evening an informal programme will be
rendered.

Provincial Jail.—The unfortunate in-
mate of the provincial jail will, for one
day at least, forget their unhappy
lot. Today a general Christmas dinner
will be provided, turkey, ham, cran-
berry sauce and plum pudding, and
entertainment will be afterwards given. Several
of the local vocalists have intimated
their intention of being present and
assisting.

Beautifull Decorations.—Thanks to the
kindness of Commander Sandiman of H. M. S. Grafton, and the naval
authorities, the rooms of the Soldiers
and Sailors' Home are splendidly draped
with bunting, and the general effect
of the "at home" referred to elsewhere
in these columns, will be considerably
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Model of Launch.—Robert Hutchison,
the well-known electrician, is exhibiting
in the window of Messrs. T. N. Hib-
ben & Co.'s store, Government street,
the world's model of steam launch
designed and built by him some time
ago. Pictures of this product of Mr.
Hutchison's skill have been exhibited
and favorably commented on, in Lon-
don, England, and other points. It won
the bronze medal at the local exhibition
of 1901.

Regimental Smokers.—At the A. O. U.
W. hall on Friday, January 1st, the
members of the 5th Regiment, C. A.,
will give a smoker. An energetic com-
mittee have the preparations well in
hand, and promise a very successful
affair. The committee hope all mem-
bers will be present and avail them-
selves of this promised treat. The af-
fair will be an entirely regimental one,
and members will be required to attend in
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EDUCATION FOR SUCCESS AND EDUCATION FOR CULTURE.

BY SIR JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G.

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Dean Hole at a recent meeting on behalf of Swanley Morticultural college spoke of a rich man to whom someone said, "Sir, your son has a marvelous talent for engineering. Place him in the workshop of some great firm and I warrant you that in time the world will hear of him." The father replied, "I wish my son to be a gentleman, not a stoker." "He may be much worse than a stoker," rejoined the other, "he may be a loafer." The boy was sent to an expensive public school, and later to the university, and when he grew up, he did become a loafer, a barefoot tree in the orchard, a stumbling block in the path.

To him, education is an impediment to success, and leads to the way to failure and disaster. In this respect culture is akin to beauty, the pursuit of which as an end in itself always proved a sure sign of decadence in the arts of architecture and sculpture. Culture and beauty form atmospheres which cannot exist by themselves, but are the natural emanation from honest and earnest work, and girdle with ambient grace the solid orb of useful arts and knowledge. The old-world opinion that usefulness is degrading dies hard. Inherited from the sublime but inaccessible philosophy of the Stoics it tainted the teaching of the schools, and still like a noxious weed still clings and renders fruitless many a seedbed of education. The record of the fact that the greatest being who ever trod this earth was a carpenter should for all time have dispelled so absurd a heresy from Christendom. To the credit of the Holzholmers and some other dynasties be it said that the scions of Royalty are invariably brought up to a trade or useful calling.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.

The unhappy divorce which until recent years separated knowledge from usefulness went far towards permitting the world to be filled with idle scholars and ignorant workers. The demand for reform in educational methods which is now reshaping the curriculum from the first step in the infant school to the topmost rung of the educational ladder in the university, owes its success to the fact that it is the resultant of forces coming from two different directions. It is urged on one side that the scholars ignorant of practical methods are unable to apply his knowledge, and is omitted for the real work of life, and on the other side that the worker who does not understand the scientific principles underlying his calling becomes a slave to routine, and is incapable of meeting the ever-varying requirements of progressive trade and industry. On the one hand there is a requirement for practical work to counteract the school tendency to theory and on the other hand for scientific instruction to enlighten practice.

The educator of today endeavors to reconcile these apparently conflicting, but in reality complementary, claims; he seeks to forge a link between theory and practice, and so combining science and art trains youth to be both scholarly and skilful and thus unites the aims of the workshop and the school.

The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake without any relation to the world of reality produced nothing but endless controversies about words and names, so that for centuries mankind, instead of advancing, marched in a circle. It was reserved for the mighty genius of Francis Bacon to point out that philosophy must be judged by its fruits "accounting that to be futile which is unproductive, and still more so if instead of grapes and olives it yield but the thistle and thorns of dispute and contention." He insisted on the proposition that all knowledge must be referred to use and action, and thus laid broad and deep the foundations of the modern world of industry and progress. The richest store of knowledge is for all human purposes unavailing unless means exist for bringing it into service. A highly cultivated mind lacking the link which should join knowledge to action is as unprofitable as a well-stocked library to which there is no means of access. The tendency of thought is to inhibit action; the scholar in "thinking too precisely on the event" often misses the golden opportunity; "the native lack of resolution becomes sickled over with the pale cast of thought." Hence the necessity of strengthening the habit of action in proportion as the mental powers are developed. The wide discursive range of thought so advantageous for the highest acts of intelligence becomes an actual bar to efficiency unless continually compounded with a habit of activity. These considerations may be said to have now received general acceptance; utility is no longer a degradation. It is impossible to realize today the attitude of the scientist who is said to have given the toast, "Here's to the latest scientific invention, may it never be of use to anybody."

PROGRESSIVE UNIVERSITIES.

The Allied Colonial Universities Conference, held recently in London, revealed the fact that the universities of Greater Britain have adopted the view that the arts of culture and success may be combined. The principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University said that "the universities beyond the Atlantic had long taken leave of the idea that a university can be held to discharge its whole duty if it keeps itself jealously apart from the practical interests of life, and from the calls of the world's work." He also stated that the modern university, after ministering to the needs of general culture, might well go on to embrace within the sphere of its work the higher aspects of commerce and industry which would ever continue to be linked to the onward march of scientific inventions and discovery. Sir Richard Jebb, who enjoys a world-wide reputation as an authority on the highest forms of culture, is of opinion that the universities were formerly too narrow in their range of studies, and had not been keeping pace with the requirements of knowledge. He entertains the fear that the new universities in the great industrial centres will fall short of a high standard of liberal education, although the subjects through which it is imparted have a definite bearing on the needs of practical life, and are specially selected as training for professional, industrial, and commercial careers.

Both new and old universities are establishing departments of commerce, engineering and applied science, and are bent on adapting their teaching to everyday requirements. Birmingham disdains not to teach the science and art of wholesomely brewing the national beverage. Cambridge has established a tripos in economics. The tide of affairs now surges within the very portals of the ancient seats of learning. The cloistered seclusion of colleges facing inwards to a quadrangle is no longer in keeping with the altered relationship between knowledge and business. The thoughts of men are unconsciously embodied in their architecture. In America a significant structural change has taken place in the arrangement of college buildings. These now are turned outwards, and face the world as if typical of the manner in which the successful student steps directly from his alma mater into the worship of counting houses.

The close nexus which has been woven between the centres of learning and the practical affairs of life is attended with mutual advantage. Business is enriched by the accession of well trained intelligence, and the basis of culture gains breadth and strength. Where all forms of knowledge are widely spread it is possible for gifted individuals to attain a higher degree of culture than where the general average of education is on a

Caesar Attell

The Winner

Krant of Seattle Defeated Last Night After a Good Contest.

A Fine Exhibition of Scientific Boxing and Good Styling Powers.

It was no fake, and the decision of the referee, Mr. H. Dodd, was the only one possible. Caesar Attell won fairly and squarely in last night's twenty-round contest at the Victoria opera house, in the presence of a fair-sized gathering of spectators. As usual when there is something really good, the gathering was thin, whereas the wretched Smitham-Kitchie bout packed the house to the chandeliers and most of the spectators had seen a very cheap job. Last night a lot of those inexperienced persons were present, and they certainly made a sufficient exhibition of themselves to prove that they had never seen anything nearer a boxing match than a Sunday school taffy pull.

The match between Attell and Krant was slow and tedious up to the end of the fifteenth round, when Krant, who had either been playing Foxy Grandpa, or was feeling tired, woke up and sailed to try to avert what was going to be a whitewashing for him. Up to that point Attell landed 75 per cent. of the punches, some of them good ones; he had Krant squinting out of one eye, and completely blind-knocked him, but Attell only out of action to guard. Then he had Krant's nose going merited, and a suspicious lurch that looked like leg-weariness coming on. Attell forced the pace in all the rounds up to the fifteenth, but he could make no impression on Krant's bolsters, the Seattle man covering up with mitts and elbows, while Attell banged away without doing any particular damage. Krant, for a big, husky young man, did not much like the sort of smothering and loss of劲 of the favor of the experienced portion of the gathering. It was like a man going to bed with a mattress on top of him, for all the harm Attell could do him. Signs of impatience amongst the spectators resulted in a quiet tip being passed to Krant's seconds that unless their man got out of bed and down to business, there would be trouble. Then the real boxing began.

Krant had the better of rounds 15, 16 and part of 18, when he showed signs of being completely done, while Attell, who had passed out some stiff ones, too, during the cyclone, got stronger and banged away his man over his hands. Attell, like a baseball pitcher, and his downward chop which, even when it landed did not harm, will have to be cut out if Krant is to pass up the line. Then he lacks stay; his style is jerky; he cannot keep up the pace or follow up an advantage; there is too much blind swinging and jabbing and, of course, so much energy spent in the air. These are what tired Krant before the 12th round, and left him in bad order for the hurricane work of the 16th, 17th and 18th. Once let the opportunity slip,

A feature of the bout was Attell's straight left lead for the face, rather a revival here of an old favorite and dangerous blow. By this means he succeeded in tipping the ruby and keeping it going with Christians eye generosity. With the same mix-up he often had Attell only the power behind that still arm job for the face he could make it tell seriously instead of being only a tickler. Development of the posterior deltoids, trapezius and triceps muscles of the left shoulder, back and arm, might add considerable dynamite to that useful blow. Billy Edwards, a lightweight, many a time floored by a lightning, many a time floored by a stroke of lightning by this wickedly astute motionless punch, met sometimes eighty pounds heavier than himself. Properly delivered, it is as unpleasant as the right cross, or the right hook to the chin.

It is rather a pity that Krant should not be checked in the outset of the bout, as his career, but he must learn to use the power he undoubtedly has in those strong arms of his, to better advantage. Then, if he needs development anywhere, it is in the legs. There lies Attell's main power. Krant began to show leg-weariness quite early in the contest, and in the later rounds was really quite groggy. Road work special developing exercises are the only cure. Krant should not feel too much cast down over his defeat; were he taken in hand by a scientific boxer and trained out of some of his bad habits, taught how to keep himself in reserve and how to take advantage, he should become one of the best boxers in the world.

It is needless to describe the early rounds of the battle. It will suffice to note the main points in the concluding five. In the end of the 15th Krant tried several hot hooks and swings, countered repeatedly by Attell's timing straight left leads to face.

Round 16. Krant ripped out a volley of short-arm jabs and hooks, in steam on, for head and body. Attel guarding; the crowd wild. Krant plants smash to chest, and gets a rap on the jaw from Attell's left. Attel backing away, Krant after him flinging them in bunches, most of them wild. Attel ducks prettily a savage right swing; counters to body with a small rib roast. Krant gets close in and before the church expects, gets a hard left, Attel a right, and, passing them out like a machine gun. Attel goes down from a terrific whack in the chest, and Krant goes over him like a charge of cavalry, hanging himself on the ropes as the bell tinkles.

Round 17. Krant comes out locomotive fashion, and his right and left swings whilst as they cut the air. Attel crouching, covering up, dodging and side-stepping, but gets a few ugly smacks, while giving one here and there to body and face. Krant working fiercely for a knockout, but has hard luck; Attel's dodging and guarding are wonderfully clever. Attel straightens up as Krant plunges at him, and gets a jolting straight left punch to the throat, which gives a magnificent exhibition of wristed boxing and if he can only keep it up, Attel can't last. The crowd up on their seats cheering. Attel takes all his openings hard and quick; Krant misses a terrific uppercut and Attel steadies him with two to face. Krant lands straight left to body very hard; Attel winces.

Round 18. Krant comes up refreshed and goes for Attel fiercely, right and left, all over the ring. Attel watching his chance; neither doing much harm though working hard. Krant misses a terrific uppercut and Attel steadies him with two to face. Krant lands straight left to body very hard; Attel winces.

Round 19. Krant again assumes the aggressive and pokes his long left into Attel's face. Attel replies with a rush of energy, and both fighting gloves. Attel gets in a smashing counter to jaw that staggers Krant. Attel sits down, but is up at once and delivers a perfect shower of light lefts and rights to face and body. Krant very tired.

Round 20. It is a mix-up from the start. Krant stands off and tries a swing; Attel dodges neatly and Krant sprawls on the mat. Krant groggy; every jolt from Attel sends him staggering. He has fitful flashes of strength and shows Attel that it is dangerous to come too close. But it is evident

to all that he is completely done. The referee's decision gives entire satisfaction.

The six-round preliminary between Ted Northfield, of the navy, and Griffiths was a grand exhibition of boxing. Referee Mosher declared the bout a draw.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Columbia vs. Victoria.

The tenth senior game in the Victoria League series will be played this afternoon at the Caledonia grounds between the Columbias and Victoria, and as this match will virtually decide the championship it should prove a most interesting one. The two teams have only met once this season, and then Victoria won by one goal to none. There is no doubt that the Garrison, Victoria and Columbias teams are practically evenly matched. The Columbias tied with the Garrison twice and were defeated by Victoria once, while the Victoria tie with the Garrison once were defeated by the Garrison, and won against them last Saturday. If Victoria wins today they will have the championship if they defeat the Y. M. C. A., but if the Columbias or the game is a draw the Garrison will capture the cup. It is easy to see that the Victorias are likely to exercise all their efforts to win, and the Columbias are determined to do likewise. They say they are as good as the Garrison and are going to endeavor to prove that they are superior to the Victorias. Both clubs will be strongly represented and lovers of good football should be at the Caledonia grounds this afternoon as a goodly number of spectators are expected.

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WE WISH YOU ALL

A Merry Christmas

MOWAT & WALLACE, LEADING GROCERS

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, 24.—Today's stock market showed points of strength scattered throughout it, but the road traders had the market at the Christmas celebration, almost as much as the straths of the brass band that enlivened the proceedings on the floor of the Stock Exchange during the last hour of the session. Of the stocks which moved notably, only one or two were in the list of usually prominent stocks. In many cases the gains noted were in stocks that had not moved for a long time, and the former had to take profits on the rise seemed to be irreplaceable. But this was frowned upon. The lingering effect of the increase announced yesterday in the Lake Shore dividend was manifest. In movements of a handful of high grade stocks, some in the railroad and some in the industrial district.

There was a speculative contest in General Electric and Westinghouse. Electric, the price of the latter having bid up recently, the former was holding its own below par in view of the more obscure stocks. It was evident that the current distaste of the selling movement was taken advantage of to bid up the market without opposition.

The action of the cotton and wheat markets in response to the war rumors which took on an alarmist tone, was not enough to suggest harmful results to the American interests in view of the war. Cotton sold

New York at the highest price in December since the civil war, and the price reached by wheat was the highest for several years past. Call money rates were easy.

The tone of the sterling exchange market continued heavy, today notwithstanding the reduction of upwards of \$10,000,000 for the week in the Bank of England reserve. Discounts in London were also inclined to relax somewhat, surprisingly. There was an irregular resumption of the day, and the market closed irregular.

The bond market was firm, but not very active. Total sales per value, \$2,015,000.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver, C. Ewart, C. A. Stewart, J. A. Bates, H. Windham, Miss Shemat, J. A. Anderson, Mrs. McKay, Mr. Peters, Mr. Turner, Mr. Bowron, J. Webb, Miss Bent and child, J. A. McLeod, G. Grant, D. R. Ker, T. Nell, Mrs. Eburne, P. Munro, W. J. McRae, J. Warren, E. Warren, F. McLean, Miss Evans, F. J. McLean, Mrs. Prichard, Miss E. B. Schubert, G. G. Bushby, Miss E. M. Kitchen, T. Moffat and wife, Miss Moffat, Rev. Mr. Devent, C. J. Purce, Geo. Wood, F. Wood, Mr. McCullagh, L. A. Cass, D. McKay, J. R. Thompson, Mr. and wife, F. Richardson, Mrs. Thompson, T. R. Ella, Mr. Schmidt, B. Martin, E. Scott, G. B. Martin, A. Swan, A. Haynes, Mr. Donaldson, J. McDonald, Mrs. Donaldson, L. R. Ross, J. McDonald, Mrs. A. Cates, J. B. Wood, W. McBeth, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Alexander, E. J. Crosby, G. Welch, J. Smith, Dr. McNeil, J. D. Irwin, Mr. Norcross, C. E. Nethery, R. M. S. Rye, Mr. Hibden, G. Maxwell, H. Campbell, Misses Cumbe, H. Cumbe, E. Scott, Mr. Dye, H. Thomas, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Trifman, F. Norman, F. E. Fisher, A. Keeler, Mrs. Sill, D. McMillan, Mrs. A. Cates, D. F. Campbell, Mr. Noble, W. Noble, R. Banfield, A. McArthur, H. N. Brewin, Miss Holland, Mr. McDowell.

Local Produce Market

Local dealers are offering hay and grain at the following prices on dock here: Oats, per ton 28 00 Hay, B. C. per ton 14 25 Hay, Island, per ton 15 00 Wheat, per ton 30 00 Potatoes, per ton 15 00 Straps, per ton 20 00

Games, new and old, at Hibben's. *

RETAIL MARKETS

There was no change of any consequence to be noted in the retail list this week. The Christmas trade has been better than for some years back, and all the merchants are experiencing business for more than a week previous to the holidays. Following are the prices current.

Corn, whole, per ton 30 00 Corn, cracked 32 00 Corn, feed meal 32 00 Oats, per ton 30 00 Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 40 00 Rolled oats, B. & K. per lb 4 35

Flour 35 00

Flour, Hungarian, per sack 5 00 Hungarian, per bbl 5 00

Flour, Pasty 31 00 Snow Flake, per sack 14 40 Snow Flake, per bbl 14 40

Star, per sack 14 40 Three Star, per bbl 14 40

Drifted Snow, per sack 14 40 Drifted Snow, per bbl 14 40

Ground feed, per ton 45 25 Vegetables 51

Beans, per lb 30 00 Chili peppers, per lb 5 00

Cabbage, per head 5 00 Cauliflower, per head 10 00

Onions, per lb 6 00 Carrots, per lb 6 00

Potatoes, per sack 12 00 Potatoes, per ton 20 00

Sweet potatoes, per lb 15 00 Green peas, per lb, local 10 00

Tomatoes, per lb 6 00 Cucumbers, each 5 00

Apples, per lb 10 00 Asparagus, per lb 2 00

Fresh fish, per dozen 50 00 Eastern eggs, per dozen 30 00

Fresh cream, per pint 30 00 Cheese 20 00

Butter 20 00 Butter 30 00

Manitoba, per lb 20 00 Best dairy, per lb 30 00 Victoria creamery, per lb 30 00 Cowichan creamery, per lb 30 00

Fresh cream and butter 30 00

Fruits—Shelled Jordan almonds 25 00 Walnuts, lb 25 00

Fiberts, lb 25 00 Almonds, lb 25 00

Brazils, lb 25 00 Peaches, lb 25 00

Peaches, lb 25 00 Peaches, lb 25 00

Plums, lb 25 00 Peaches, lb 25 00

Watermelons, each 25 00

Scallop, each 25 00

Valencia raisins 25 00

New cleaned currants, best Patras 25 00 Best Sultanas 25 00

Table raisins 25 00

Bananas, per dozen 25 00

Apricots, per dozen 25 00

Pears, per lb 25 00

Grape fruit, each 25 00

Oranges, per lb 25 00

Neat dates 25 00

Cocoanuts, each 25 00

Japanese oranges, box 25 00

New naval oranges, dozen 25 00

Lemons, California, per dozen 25 00

Local apples, per box 25 00

Local apples, per box 25 00

Baldwins 25 00

Lemon Pippins 25 00

Yellow King 25 00

Oranges, per lb 25 00

Uglians, per lb 25 00

Baldwins, per lb 25 00

Locum, per lb 25 00

Locum, per lb 25 00

Poultney 25 00

Dressed fowl 25 00

Fish 25 00

Smoked salmon, per lb 25 00

Smoked salmon, per lb 25 00

Smoked salmon, per lb 25 00

Smoked halibut 25 00

Halibut, frozen 25 00

Flounder 25 00

Jama, Assorted 25 00

Cross & Blackwell's, 1-lb. jars 25 00

Local jams, 5-lb. pails 25 00

Local jams, 1-lb. jars 25 00

Poultney 25 00

Legged fowl 25 00

Salmon, per lb 25 00

Smoked salmon, per lb 25 00

For Sale at a Bargain

Parry Street, Two-Storey House
\$1000.00

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

The Very Latest Designs!

We have just opened a consignment of the latest fashions in LADIES COLLARS and TIES. Silk and Linen, received per steamship "Aki Maru" from Yokohama. Also a large lot of WORKED SILK and LINEN GOODS. They are both pretty and useful; and the thing for an acceptable Xmas present.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street

The Sylvester Feed Co.

Wish their many Patrons
A Merry Christmas.

87-89 Yates Street.

Olivebank Arrives Badly Damaged

DISMASSED and Partially Wrecked
the Vessel Reaches San Francisco.

Will Tow to Royal Roads Her
Destination After Repairing
at That Port.

The long overdue British ship Olivebank, which her owners and others have been anxiously watching, so anxiously that the vessel was reimbursed at thirty-five per cent, and much money was wagered on her arrival. She was due October 10th, the Royal Roads, and was six odd days out from Shanghai, the vessel will come here after being repaired at the Golden Gate. The British ship has scores of her four lower masts broken off below the tops under a jury rig of a number of fore and aft sails rigged up on the remaining stumps.

The ship, which sailed from Shanghai, in August or October, 1901, it appears, into a succession of terrible gales, after sailing one month and practically rolled her spars overboard. The hull is in good condition with the exception of the starboard bulwarks amidships, which were smashed by one of the pards when it fell. The crew of nineteen, in addition to the officers, are safe, no one being hurt during the battle with the sea. The Olivebank was built in 1892 at Port Glasgow at a cost of \$90,000. She is a sister ship to the Gifford, which was lost in September last off Musselrock, five miles below the entrance to San Francisco, and also of the Gosford, owned by the same company, which went ashore ten years ago below Point Conception. Captain Henderson, master of the Olivebank, and his wife, both of the Olivebank, have been posted to some time past on the overdue list, and was quoted up to her appearance at San Francisco at 35 per cent reinsurance.

The Olivebank, after trying for twenty-four hours to make port unaided, accepted the services of a tug, today, and was towed into the harbor. She will be repaired at San Francisco before proceeding to her destination, Royal Roads.

With the Olivebank is in distress at San Francisco the steamer Mlowera brings news of the arrival of her sister ship, Thornelbank, in distress. To sail a leaky ship over 8,000 miles and make port with the pumps still going, was the remarkable experience that fell to the lot of Captain Smith and the crew of the large steel clipper Thornelbank, a Glasgow ship of 1,362 tons, sailing under Messrs. A. W. Co. Company's flag, who own the distressed Olivebank.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.
Tug Tatoosh Off the Columbia River.

Portland papers tell of the narrow escape of the tug Tatoosh of the Puget Sound Tugboat Co., off the Columbia river, but a few days ago. The har was taken for a plot to bring in the British bark Andromeda, sister ship of the Andra, which was lost off the bar some years ago. Pilot Cordner had been put on board, and the Tatoosh started out to the assistance of the bark. When the tug was in the middle of the bar she shipped an immense sea that covered her almost to the top of her smokestacks, and gave her a far to port that rose on board. She did not expect she would right herself again. Just as the tug appeared to be turning turtle, a sea seemed to come up under her and lifted her, permitting the vessel to shake herself free of the water. As the sea came on board it broke all the half-inch plate-glass windows in the pilot-house. Thomson, who was at the helm, was badly cut in the back of the neck, although he was beaten down to the deck. The force of the flying glass was so great that some of it is embedded in the hard wood of the wheel. At the same time Hans Zahl, a deck hand, who was on top of the house ready to jump overboard, was jammed under one of the small boats and was lost in the hospital with a badly crushed knee.

By the time the tug got outside the bank and realized her precarious condition, and she could not get off shore, dropped both anchors and in some miraculous way they held, so the tug stood by.

GANFA BRINGING CHINESE.

Carrier Hail 149 Mongolians For This Port.

The steamer Ganfa of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., which left San Francisco yesterday for Victoria, has on board 149 Chinese to be landed at this port. The San Francisco papers contain references to the large capacity of the steamer, which is described as the largest steamer that has visited San Francisco. The Ganfa has a length of 480 feet, breadth of 58.3, and depth of 32.7 feet, showing her to be inferior in size only to the largest steamers that have ever visited this port. Her gross tonnage is 7,092 net, and she is provided with twin propellers, extensive electric lighting plant, and other up-to-date conveniences. The Ganfa is on her second voyage, having been built the present year at Glasgow by D. and W. Henderson for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. Under command of Capt. Bartlett, the Ganfa, when she left England, eighteen days ago, calling at Port Said, Singapore, Calcutta, Hongkong, Yokohama and Mororan on her way here. Her officers and crew number eighty-nine men.

The Ganfa docked at First and Brampton streets upon arrival, and extraordinary haste is to be exercised in discharging her cargo, in the hope of getting her off the Sound by Christmas Day. This is to insure the arrival of the steamer at Victoria before the 1st of January, in order to land 149 Chinese destined for that

place. If they succeed in reaching their destination before the new year begins they will escape a head tax of \$200 each, which is to be exacted at that time.

Capt. Bartlett reports that shortly after the ship left Hongkong three Japanese stowaways were discovered, and when the steamer arrived at Mororan they were gone.

Soon after the vessel reached the Chinese coast, two stowaways were discovered on board again. They were in the bunks, almost covered over with coal. How they got on board a second time and managed to keep hidden from sight is a mystery that the captain and officers cannot explain.

CHING WO COMING NORTH.

Will Carry the Date War to the Lines Running From Puget Sound.

The steamer Ching Wo, which has arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong and Yokohama via Manzanilla, to which port she took 149 Chinese, is to come to Puget Sound to carry the rate war now on between the China Commercial Company and the lines which were in existence previous to this port since her arrival yesterday. The vessel was drifting about the Cross Sound, and found that it could be nothing else than the bulk of the wrecked steamer Rainier, which has floated off the rocks in ey Strait.

MIOWERA ARRIVES.

Reached Port Yesterday After Good Passage from South Seas.

Steamer Miowera of the Canadian-Australian Line which was missed a trip and was held in the repair yards at Sydney, was now in the port, having been overhauled, completed her first voyage to this port since her arrival yesterday morning, bringing a large number of passengers. Amongst the passengers of the steamer was Mr. Henry Copeland, agent of the Australian Line, who is bound for general of Australia, who is bound for London to take up his duties. Wilson, the engineer, who was bound for London, was also overhauled, completed her first voyage to this port since her arrival yesterday morning, bringing a large number of passengers. Amongst the passengers of the steamer was Mr. Henry Copeland, agent of the Australian Line, who is bound for general of Australia, who is bound for London to take up his duties. 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The Daily Colonist

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT, 1903

OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING IN ACROSTIC

From RUDYARD KIPLING

COMPILED FOR THIS ISSUE BY AGNES DEANS CAMERON

AND the ploughman listened and bowed his head:—"To-day and to-morrow God's will," he said as he trimmed the lamps on the wall, "He sendeth us years that are good," as He sendeth the dearth."—*What the People Said*.

MAYBE I'm wrong as I can be—hideously wrong. I must find that out for myself, but I daren't turn my head to dress by the next man.—*The Light That Failed*.

EVER keep Hope, for in this is strength, and he who possesseth it can worry through typhoid.—*Counsels*.

RESISTED, and became a man, which is much more important than being any sort of a viscount.—*The Man Who Was*.

RARE good company a way o' layin' hold of folks as made them think they'd never had a live man for a friend before.—*On Greenhow Hill*.

YOU must be infinitely kind and patient, and, above all, clear-sighted.

—*The Judgment of Dungara*.

CATS is dogs, and rabbits is dogs, and so's parrots. But this 'ere tortoise is an insect, so there ain't no charge, as the old Porter said.—*The Golden Gate*.

HOW did Sir Frederick Roberts get from Cabul to Kandahar? He marched an' he never tould how near he was to breakin' down. That's why he is what he is.—*Krishna Mulvaney*.

REMEMBER this. We must try to be cheerful, said the girl. "We know the very worst that can happen to us, but we do not know the best that love can bring us. We have a great deal to be glad of."—*Children of the Zodiac*.

IMUST do my own work and live my own life in my own way, because I'm responsible for both.—*The Light That Failed*.

STAND to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways, baulking the end half won for an instant dole of praise. Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen, who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men!—*Song of the English*.

THIS we learned from famous men, knowing not its uses, when they showed in daily work man must finish off his work right or wrong, his daily work—and without excuses.

MOREOVER, only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, humbles himself properly, refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world.—*A Preface*.

ACCCEPT on trust and work in darkness, strike at venture, stumble forward, make your mark, (it's chalk on granite), then thank God.—*One Viceroy Resigns*.

SO he was indifferent to praise or blame, as beffited the Very Greatest.

—*The Head of the District*.

FIGHTING for leave to live and labour well, God flung me peace and ease.

—*Song of the English*.

RIght about face. Go back to your duty, and let's hear no more of your diseases.

—*Mutiny of the Mavericks*.

OH! where would I be when the bullets fly? Why, somewhere anigh my chum; if 'e's liquor 'll give me some, if I'm dyin' 'll 'old my 'ead, an' 'll write 'em 'ome when I am dead—Gawd send us a trusty chum!—*Barrack Room Ballads*.

MY work is everything I have, or am, or hope to be, to me, and I believe I've learnt the law that governs it; but I've some lingering sense of fun left.—*The Light That Failed*.

THEN the young King said, "I have found it the road to the rest ye seek; the strong shall wait for the weary, the hale shall halt for the weak."—*An Imperial Rescript*.

HOW can he speak? said I. "He has done the work. The two don't go together."

—*A Conference of the Powers*.

ERE they hewed the Sphinx's visage, favouritism governed kissage, even as it does in this age.—*General Summary*.

COME and honour, O my brothers, Christmas Day! Call a truce then, to our labours—let us feast with friends and neighbours and be merry as the custom of our caste.

—*Christmas in India*.

OPPRESS not the cubs of the stranger, but hail them as Sister and Brother, for though they are little and fussy, it may be the Bear is their mother.—*Maxims of Baloo*.

LOTTA knew little of the tongue of the Buria Kol, but when mother calls to mother, speech is easy to understand.—*Judgment of Dungara*.

OUR heart's where they rocked our cradle, our love where we spent our toil; and our faith and our hope and our honour we pledge to our native soil.—*The Native Born*.

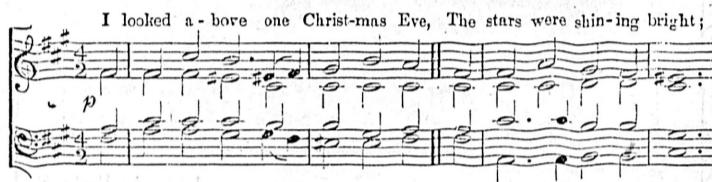
NO, 'taint because you bloomin' can't. It's because you bloomin' won't.—*On Greenhow Hill*.

IT is well to be of a cultured intelligence, but in time of trouble the weak human mind returns to the creed it sucked in at the breast, and if that creed be not a pretty one trouble follows.—*Mutiny of the Mavericks*.

STRAIGHTWAY answered the Colonel's son, "Do good to bird and beast."

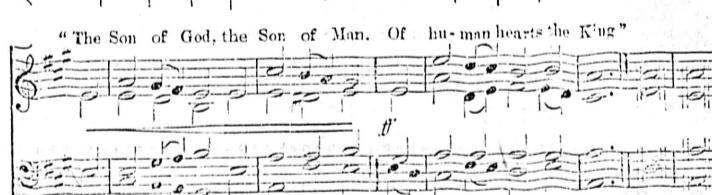
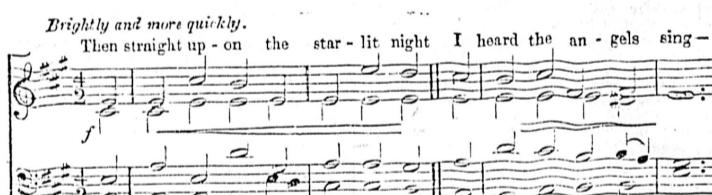
—*Ballad of East and West*.

THE old lost stars wheel back, dear lass, that blaze in the velvet blue. They're God's own guides on the Long Trail—the trail that is always new.—*L'Envoi*.



I looked on earth as she pursued
With thrifty husbandry
Her faithful toil, but she too seemed
Indifferent to me.

Around were beauty, order, work,
But none to understand
My aching heart, and so I craved
The touch of human hand.



Dear Christ of God, pure Child of
heaven,
To thy rude manger-bed,
As if by magic sympathy
The sons of men are led.

Oh lay thy quickening touch on us,
That living we may be;
Shine thou on us, that we may shine
With light that comes from Thee.

And ever let us know the love
That Christmaside doth bring,
That taught by love our hearts may
learn
The music of our King. Amen.

The English Skylark

The skylark or lark (Alauda Aenescens) belongs to the family Alaudidae of the order Passeres, coming between the crows and the swifts. It is a small bird about seven inches long, by ten inches across the spread wings. It is of a mottled yellowish brown color, with a distinct crest on the head, and has exceedingly long hind claws. The plumage of both sexes is alike. The skylark is a bird of very large distribution and is found all over the British Isles wherever there is arable land, meadow or down. In Scandinavia it breeds as far north as 70 deg. lat., but does not venture much within the Arctic Circle. It extends eastward from Great Britain in suitable localities across Russia, Siberia, and Asia generally, north of the Himalayas, as far as the coast of the Pacific, the Kurile Islands, and Japan. In winter it is found in China, Northwest India, Afghanistan, Persia, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt. In summer it breeds throughout Europe, though scarce in the south of the Spanish peninsula.

In autumn a southern migration takes place, countless thousands of larks wending their way to warmer climates. Fifteen thousand have been taken in one night on the little island of Helgoland, that resting place of nearly every species of European lark. I have watched a flight of larks which contained all ages, and when night fell I could still hear them chirping as they passed on their way south in thousands. The skylark is a bird, adapted by the shape of its claws for perching and running on the ground and by its length and power of wing for soaring in the air. Its food consists of small insects, shells and seeds which it collects in the herbage of the stubble-fields, meadows, downs or ploughed land. In winter and spring it turns its attention to the young sprouting wheat; the white stalks of which, between the blade and the grain, it is inordinately fond. The skylark is much persecuted by the farmers in consequence, who employ children with clappers and rattles and shoots to scare them off the tender crops of winter wheat. They are nearly as destructive as the wood pigeons or pheasants. In New Zealand, I am informed, the larks have become a nuisance from this habit. In autumn and winter, when the larks are migrating, they collect in enormous flocks and search the fields for food, when disturbed they rise in the air in a scattered manner, wheel about until the flock is collected, chirping from time to time, and then withdraw to a fresh feeding ground, not in a compact body, but at unequal distances from the earth and from each other, when they hover with a circling flight for some time before alighting. They never perch on trees, though I have seen them at these times alight on a fence or rail. In early spring the flock breaks up and the birds pair, then for three or four months every day, and all day long in fine weather for the skylark dislikes high wind and rain, its song may be heard through the length and breadth of the land. And what a song it is! So voluminous, incessant and far-reaching.

Straight up from the ground he springs bursting forth when only a few feet in the air into exuberant song, and with its head turned to the breeze, now ascending perpendicularly and now swooping to the right and left, but not describing circles, he pours forth an unbroken chain of melody until he has reached an elevation which has been computed to be at most about a thousand feet. To the observer he is merely a speck in the heavens, but the welkin still rings with his song, though so high he is as to defy any but the keenest eye to descry him. Having reached his highest elevation he begins to descend by a series of down-droppings, singing the while with intervals of hovering, during which he seems to be resting on his wings. Finally, as he nears the earth he ceases his song and descends more rapidly, but before touching the ground recovers himself and sweeps away with an almost horizontal flight for short distances and drops in the herbage, and here he always runs a little way before rejoining his mate. She meanwhile is attending to her duties in a nest made of grass and lined with fibres, placed usually under a tuft of herbage, or an old rut of a cart wheel, the depression formed by an animal's hoof in the ground, or in a hollow, scraped out by herself. I have often found the nest in old pastures in those thick bunches of grass which grow over old animal droppings. They have usually four or five eggs of a greyish color, thickly spotted with grey or brown, and there are usually two

sings upon the ground and in confinement even in the crowded city streets and alleys, I have heard the skylark pouring forth its liquid melody, its notes rising high above the traffic from its tiny cage. There is a considerable difference between small numbers of green turf and the numbers of caged larks, as they will not sing unless they have food beneath them. The skylark is very fond of dusting itself and is often seen having a bath in the dust of the highroads. The skylark has given rise to several proverbs, some of which are: "Fresh as a lark," and to "Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed" are household words, though they have been irreverently called by Charles Lamb popular fallacies. "When the sky falls we shall catch larks," is another very old proverb. It has been a favorite of the poets who have celebrated his early rising and his habit of soaring and singing. Shelly's intimation to the skylark will doubtless recur to your memory, though time will not admit of long quotations in these brief notes. The whole poem is well worth careful perusal.

Had to thee blithe spirit,
Birds that never went;
That from Heaven or near it,
Farest thou still and lighter
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire;
The blue deep then wingest,
And singing still dost soar,
And soaring ever singest.

THE SKY LARK.

Drawn by M. C. M.

ethered minstrel "Dolmen of the Sky,"
Dost thou despise the earth, where
cares abound?
Or while the wings aspire, are heart
and eye,
Both with thy nest upon the dewy
ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will
These quivering wings composed, that
must still,

To the last point of vision and beyond;
Mount daring warbler—that way prompt-
ed strain
—Twixt thee and thine a never-falling
bond—
Thrills, nor the less the bosom of the
plain;
Yet mightst thou seem, proud privilege
to sing
All independent of the leafy wing.

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privy of glorious light is thine,
Whence thou dost pour upon the world
a flood

Or harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise who soar, but never
room—
True to the kindred points of heaven and
home.

Not only have the moral attributes
of the skylark given rise to proverbs
and formed the theme of the poets,
but theondrous qualities of the bird
are celebrated in the saying: "Fat as a
Dunstable Lark." In their autumnal
migrations, when they arrive from the
north, thousands of larks are caught
every year and sold as great delicacies.
In Great Britain the season for
catching them is from the middle of
the western meadow lark and the western
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A privy of glorious light is thine,
Whence thou dost pour upon the world
a flood

Or harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise who soar, but never
room—
True to the kindred points of heaven and
home.

Not only have the moral attributes
of the skylark given rise to proverbs
and formed the theme of the poets,
but theondrous qualities of the bird
are celebrated in the saying: "Fat as a
Dunstable Lark." In their autumnal
migrations, when they arrive from the
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every year and sold as great delicacies.
In Great Britain the season for
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OLD JACKSON.

The Story of a Saint and a Sinner.

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By D. W. H.

Why did they call him old? And why did everyone refer to him as "Old Jackson"? All the other boys in Yale Hall were known as "Bill," "Jack," or "Sam," or "Pete." Sometimes even so-dubious or suspected Christian names abbreviated answered all purposes of identification, reference or receipt. If there were half a dozen fellows in the camp with the same prefix, then some striking characteristics of manner, gait or speech was tacked on to designate which man was meant. But this man Jackson was never called anything except "Old Jackson." If he had a baptismal name I never knew it—at least not until I saw him sign his full cognomen under peculiar and painful circumstances. He was not old either—scarcely 30, but he had a grave, quiet, absorbed way with him. He had come through with his own train of fifty or sixty pack animals from California. He had driven them across the then trackless Bad Lands of Montana, and the snows of Washington. Twice he had watched them cross the Columbia river side by side with the wild buffalo had penetrated the savage Spokane region where, a year before, an American general with his command had been ambushed and slain by the hostile tribes who roamed the alkali prairies on the borders of Washington and which extend into our own province. Jackson owned the train and, as the world went then, was regarded as rich. He brought with him a number of packers and armed men, who were desirous of trying their luck at the Fraser river mines, then lately discovered. On the way across the party had severe encounters with the natives. They lost two men and two others wounded. The dead were buried in shallow graves after a hasty burial service had been held over them. The wounded Old Jackson insisted on braving along. He cast away the freight that two of the mules bore on their backs, substituting for the packs stretchers on which the poor fellows reclined. The average day's journey of a pack train is 15 miles. To relieve the wounded Old Jackson reduced the day's journey of his train to ten miles and pitched camp each day early in the afternoon. Other pack trains from Oregon overtook and passed Jackson's. His assistants grumbled. They were anxious to test the new diggings and argued that unless greater speed was put on all the rich claims would be taken up and the whole country would be under ice and snow before they should reach the Fraser. But Jackson was firm. He would not make haste while the wounded men were incapable of helping themselves. To abandon them would be to insure their speedy death at the hands of the savages who, thirsting for human gore and scalps, hung like wolves

of some influence, that he had worn and suspended justice and that, which was still better, in his earlier days he was an honest lawyer. On this particular evening, the "Judge," who was much the worse for liquor and was in a loquacious mood, was relating to the assembled miners an incident in his California career. To illustrate his story the old man rose to kill a human being—especially an old man." O'Neill raised his pistol and again pointed it full at his victim's head, and Reynolds sank on his knees, and as he grovelled there continued to pray for mercy.

"No," cried O'Neill, "You've got just half a minute to say your prayers."

"Tom! Tom! dear Tom!" wailed Reynolds, "make it a minute—give me six seconds."

"You'd better hurry," vociferated the cold-blooded wretch. "There's only a quarter of a minute left."

Reynolds burst into tears and fell backwards. As he lay there he pleaded:

"Someone pray—pray as my poor old mother used to pray for me."

"Time's up!" roared O'Neill. He raised his pistol and took deliberate aim at the prostrate form. While this scene was being enacted I sat speechless and rooted to my chair. I had seen death in many forms, and imagined

that I was proof against any horror; but this prospect of seeing a man's brains blown out in cold blood was too much for me and indeed, for the whole company, since no one moved, but just gazed helplessly on the scene.

"One, two, th—" shouted the desperado.

And then a strange thing happened. Like a flash the muzzle of the pistol was struck upward and the ball intended for Reynolds lodged in the ceiling. The next instant I saw O'Neill in the grasp of a man. He struggled to release himself, and a volley of oaths poured from his wicked mouth. The two men fell to the floor as in a death grapple, the intruder beneath O'Neill, whose pistol had fallen to the floor, reached for his Bowie knife, but before he could draw it from its scabbard the desperado, in another moment O'Neill was relieved of his Bowie knife, this pistol having been taken possession of by one of the bystanders and was allowed to rise. Panting for breath he sank into a chair. Then I saw that the victor was Old Jackson! He had interfered in time to save Reynolds' life and undo the desperado.

"I walked up from Hope today. It's sixteen mile, I hear, but seemed to me as it was a hundred." He paused for a moment as he held his open hands toward the stove to warm them and then continued: "What did I come for? A picnic? Not much. I came for a man."

A shudder ran through the group. O'Neill, who did not then notice the agitation his words had caused, went on: "If I talk to him—"

"Yes, I'm a man—leastwise he's what some people call a man. He threw dirt at me in California, and I've followed the varmint here to make him

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The barber, fortunately, did not cut the vagabond, and so escaped with his life. In narrating the incident, Ikey said: "If I'd a cut that man ever so little I made up my mind that I'd cut his throat from year to year. It would ha' been my life or his, and I was sure it wouldn't be his."

"George," he feebly moaned, "Do you hear? It's our old schoolbell ringing. It's time to go home."

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Someone raised the window and then there was borne in on the early breeze the sound of voices singing. The Holy Sisterhood on that lovely Christmas morning were chanting the morning prayer, beginning "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace Among Men."

As the voices rose and fell in soft and gentle cadence the sick man raised himself on his elbow, the better to listen. When the voices ceased the bell resumed its call.

"Yes, George," said Old Jackson, "Let's get our books together and go home. Dear mother will be waiting."

He turned on his side and faced the wall. When the bell ceased to ring Old Jackson had indeed "gone home." Let us hope that he found his dear mother waiting to guide his uncertain footsteps to the foot of the Throne.

The next day Old Jackson was placed in the Quadra street cemetery. After the cemetery we repaired to the hotel where Mr. Parkes read the will. It began something like this:

"I give and bequeath to my brother, George Jackson, a sum of money known as Thomas O'Neill, all my property, real and personal that I die possessed of."

The only stipulation being that he shall erect a suitable stone over my grave, recording thereon my name, age and birthplace, and try and reform."

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The property amounted to between \$7,000 and \$8,000 in gold, all of which the bank paid over to O'Neill the following day. He returned to the Mainland and resumed his evil courses. Three years later at the diggings on the Big Bend of Columbia river he was voted a dangerous nuisance by the miners. A noose was procured, a rope passed around the animal's body to which the desperado's legs were tied and he was sent out of camp with instructions never to return on pain of death. He was never heard of again, by me at least. Perhaps he perished in an attempt to reach civilization.

"I feel that I shall never get over this trouble," he said. "I don't think that I shall live long. I have some property and I want you to get me a lawyer so that I may make my will."

I summoned George Parkes, and after two or three interviews the terms of the will were arranged and the grave was unmarked and undistinguishable in a safe.

"My God!" cried Reynolds pleadingly.

"Tom! oh! Tom, you would not murder me. Say you would not, Tom. On!"

"It's all a joke, dear, good Tom. Say you didn't mean it—that's a good boy. I'm an old man, Tom. Look at my grey hairs and spare me."

"Curse ye, roared O'Neill, "You had a lot of mercy on me, didn't you. Yet put me in prison and ruined my prospects for life. I've followed you for a thousand miles, Tom. I've given you a home. You don't mean to kill me, do you? I always said you were a good boy at heart, only you were misguided. You would not harm a hair of my poor old head, would you, Tom? Just think what an awful thing it is

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CHRISTMAS WITH THE QUEEN

BY SARAH A. TOOLEY

If there is one season of the year which Queen Alexandra loves more than another I think it is Christmas. Around the festive season gathered the pleasantest associations of her youth. What gay, happy times she had as a child in the old Gulf Palace, Copenhagen, when with her five brothers and sisters she danced around the Christmas tree on Holy Eve, while loving parents looked on. Then there were visits to her grandparents, the Landgrave William of Hesse and the Princess Charlotte, in their palace near-by, service at the church, visits to the Chapel Royal, the giving and receiving of presents, wreathes on the halls and mistletoe, clapping hands as the Yule logs blazed, and, the greatest delight of all, getting a new fairy story from Hans Andersen himself, an honored visitor to her childhood's home.

The Queen had nothing to learn about



Yuletide festivities when she quitted the land of the Vikings for Albion's shore; rather indeed was she coming to a land which had borrowed its customs from her Norse and German ancestors. Her

Majesty's first Christmas in her adopted country was passed quietly at Windsor with the then sorrowing Queen, but in after years it became the custom to spend the season in her beloved Norfolk home with her husband, children, and retainers in good old English style, and for forty years the tradition, with a few exceptions, has been maintained. When the King succeeded, the good folks at Sandringham feared that they seen the last of the accustomed Christmas festivities, though some shook their heads knowingly, and declared that the Queen would never again go back to the old place. The forebodings were justified when it was announced in 1901 that the King and Queen would keep Christmas at Windsor. This was but following a national custom which had its beginning nearly a thousand years ago, when the Norman kings held their wassail on the Royal hill, and "Many a carol old and saintly

Sang the minstrels and the waits." There is indeed no Royal residence more intimately associated with the Christmas festivities of the Court than Windsor Castle, and it seemed in the order of things that His Majesty should elect to spend the first Christmas of his reign where his predecessors had done. It will be remembered that the indisposition of the Queen prevented the plans from being carried out, and compelled their Majesties to remain at Marlborough House. When the next anniversary came round, found the King and Queen enjoying the festive season as of old at Sandringham. Whether this is to be regarded as a precedent for the future it is unwise to prophesy, but in describing a Christmas with the Queen we have still to travel to Norfolk.

We take the liberty of the designers of Christmas cards, and imagine that as the season approaches frost and snow come in its wake. I have seen Sandringham at all seasons of the year, and never is it more picturesque or exhilarating than when the pine woods are turned into shimmering wreaths and garlands of hoar frost, the moorland a carpet of snow, the lake in the park frozen over, and the broad gravel roads, which are the delight of the King, give out a metallic ring. Peacefully the hamlets and villages lie around, and here and there a red-tiled roof peeping through where the snow has melted in the sun-shine. The estuary of the Wash gleams white in the distance, and the air is keen from over the North Sea.

not bless her for present or expected

pleasures; and every laborer on the estate send pleasant gleams through the cosy rooms. Everywhere is the comfort and brightness which we associate with a country house at this season. Pleasant talk and laughter is heard on all

in the parishes around the Hall with sides, for their Majesties' family guests

have arrived. "Granny" is all smiles and mystery, and the little ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff cannot extract one word as to what Santa Claus has got in store for them. The Queen enjoys her own surprise presents as much as the young people do theirs, when the special courier from Russia arrives bearing, according to the yearly custom, gifts from her beloved sister, the Dowager Empress, and other members of the Imperial Family.

Let us in imagination enter Sandringham House on Christmas Eve. Holly gleams on the walls and mistletoe hangs in the hall; crackling pine logs from the

empty or even an ill-filled larder, nor anyone lacking warm clothing. For a great number of years it was the Queen's custom to give a red cloak to each girl and a red cap to each boy in the village school at Christmas, but though this is not as rigidly observed as formerly other things take their place.

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Christmas at Cape Sabine

BY LIEUTENANT R. E. PEARY

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In the entire list of Arctic localities there is probably no name which for Americans is more associated with grim recollections than Cape Sabine, the barren point of rocks which defines on the west the northern end and narrowest point of Smith Sound.

Bleak and sombre wind-swept and ice-battered by the Arctic's atmosphere, heavy with human pain, despair, contention, and death, when not bound in the iron fetters of the ice, it is resisting the incessant shocks of the constantly southward-surfing pack.

Starvation Cove, where the last of Franklin's men met their end, fills a similar place with the Englishmen.

But in other respects the two localities are entirely dissimilar.

The horrors of the latter, hidden from the world for years behind the inscrutable uncertainty of the Arctic wastes, resulted in the period of greatest activity known in the history of Arctic exploration.

Such after ship, and expedition after expedition were sent out to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Franklin and his men, until at one time some ten or twelve ships were simultaneously engaged in the work, and more of the North American archipelago was discovered and charted than had ever been done before or has been done since.

The horrors of the former, known almost immediately, put a complete damper on government interest in and assistance to Arctic work on this side of the Atlantic; and its influence is felt even today, after a lapse of many years.

About two miles south of the point of Cape Sabine a growth of rocks islands form a small sight, discovered by the English expedition of 1856, and named by them Pine Harbor. Brought into prominence a few years later from the shelter from which the Protectors started out to their destruction, it has since been a familiar name to Arctic students.

Here my ship, the Windward, was caught by the ice in September, 1900, and compelled to winter with Mrs. Peary on board, I being north at Fort Conger at the time. Here I joined her on May 6, 1901; and here I determined to establish my winter quarters for the coming season, the locality being the southern key to the Smith Sound line

of approach to the pole. In pursuance of this purpose the Windward's deckhouse was dislodged, hauled over the harbor bar, and set up in a favorable location overlooking the harbor. All stores and equipment which could be spared from the summer walrus-hunting were landed and secured.

I date in August both my ships, the December of 1901 found me with my faithful Esquimaux decimated by the ravages of a fatal disease, and my party slowly recovering from our passage through the "Valley of the Shadow

of Death" came amongst us, and remained for nearly three months.

Five days before Christmas Matt and the three Esquimaux men had started for the head of Baffinland bay, fifty miles distant, to bring in the meat of one musk ox killed there in October, and which the illness of my entire party had made it impossible to bring in.

Henson and Charlie were quartered with me in